The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

GLARING PENSION FRAUDS DISCOVERED ALREADY.

Crisp to be Again Elected Speaker.—Extra Session to be Called in September.—Reforms in all Departments.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Speaker Crisp, after spending a week in Washington, left for home Saturday night. He was in a glorious good humor, as he had a right to be, for it is now as certain as anything in the future can be that he will be elected Speaker of the next house. President Cleveland informed him before he left that he had fully decided, notwithstanding the arguments presented by prominent members of the party in favor of an earlier date, not to call an extra session of Congress before September.

The leaders of the democratic party have it is stated agreed upon four things to be pressed when Congress meets, and it is probable that President Cleveland's message to Congress, and may be his proclamation calling the extra session, will be largely devoted to arguments for speedy action upon them—the repeal of the obnoxious Federal election laws; the levying of an income tax; the repeal of the Sherman silver law and of the tax on the currency issued by state banks, and a complete revision of the tariff, lowering the duties.

Secretary Carlisle defied the high muck-a-mucks of mugwumpery who tried to bulldoze him into retaining the republican chiefs of divisions in his department, and is proceeding to replace them with democrats, just as he at first intended to do, and working democrats admire him more than ever.

Reforms in keeping with democratic ideas are being quietly introduced into all of the government departments as fast as their heads have an opportunity to investigate abuses which have grown up under republican rule. Secretary Herbert's order that no more naval officers should be granted leave of absence to enter private employ was followed by Secretary Lamont's determination to stop similar abuses in the army, and not only to refuse to allow it in future but to revoke the leaves of all those officers now engaged in other occupations, except those granted by special acts of Congress. Secretary Lamont has also announced his intention to make almost a reorganization in that important branch of the War department known as the division of records and pension. This division is closely associated with the Pension Bureau, as it has to verify the army record of every applicant for a pension. Some forty or fifty changes have already been made in this division.

It may be true that Comptroller of Currency Eckels has had no experience in the actual details of banking, but the promptness with which he has acted during the past few days, when the suspension of national banks for a time were frequent enough to be alarming, has convinced the Treasury officials and the banking world that he is thoroughly posted upon the laws that govern banks and that as a cool-headed business man he has never had a superior in that office. He has proven himself to be a valuable assistant to Secretary Carlisle and his promptness in dealing with suspended banks has had no little to do with restoring that public confidence without which banks of no kind can long exist. Mr. Cleveland made no mistake in selecting that young man for Comptroller.

Commissioner Lochren is already finding his place a very hard one to fill, but he is not disappointed; he did not suppose that he was selected to take charge of the Pension Bureau merely to draw a salary. Already a series of frauds, all put through by one pension attorney, located at Norfolk, Va., have been discovered and a force of expert examiners are now engaged in investigating every case that this attorney had anything to do with, the Commissioner being determined to go the bottom, and to punish the guilty. The worst thing about the crooked work done by this attorney is that it was called to Commissioner Raum's attention last year and he declined to prosecute him, because it might injure the republican party. The amount of money obtained by these fraudulent pensioners cannot be exactly stated until the examiners have concluded their investigation, but it is already known that it is more than $100,000. But there is one thing that can be positively stated, and that is, that the frauds will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law by Commissioner Lochren, just as fast as the necessary evidence can be gathered, regardless of who or what may be injured thereby. Judge Lochren has abrogated the notorious "completed files" rule, which was made by Raum to please the pension attorney who indorsed his notes for twenty odd thousand dollars soon after he took charge of the Pension Office.

THE GOVERNOR'S PETS.

An Ovation Tendered Hon. A. G. Curtin by the Old Reserves at Williamspost.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin was an honored guest at the Crawford house yesterday, says the Williamsport *Times* of 11th inst., and then it draws the following pen picture of the grand old man: Old warriors grasped his hand, and each one thought of soldier's life. The tall form so conspicuous and venerated, was the centre of attraction. Standing six feet three, straight and finely built, with the military bearing of an old soldier, dressed in an ordinary suit, with sack coat and black Fedora hat; with face smoothly shaven, rather spare but not with look of an invalid; eyes beginning to show marks of dimness yet kindly and sympathetic, hair cut close and well mixed with gray, the expression of the face was that of a hero, recounting tales of war. On the lapel of his coat appeared the badge bearing the words: "Seventh Reunion 5th P. R. V. C," above a Maltese cross; below it being the words: Williamsport, Pa., May 10, 1893."

After the dinner was over attention was directed to a handshaking. To each one the ex-governor had a word, occasionally reminding some one of his share in a foraging expedition, or camp episode. No faces were forgotten, but, as the many friends sought to share the time of his visit, he would say: "Not too much fuss for me; I don't want to be knocked about." To another he would say: "Remember you? yes, but you are getting gray!"

It was his expressed wish that he might meet in reunion, once more, the whole division, and have a happy event of his life in its closing days. In the division were thirteen regiments—ten infantry, two cavalry and one of artillery. They were known in army circles as Curtin's pets, and from the evidence of yesterday's reunion, the ex-governor was the pet of the division, who, as a hero, well deserves the name "A nation's pride."

The Small Boy Gets in His Work.

A good-hearted preacher in West Harrisburg met with an amusing adventure the other day that has caused many a smile among his congregation and other friends, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Like all good dominies he is always trying to assist anybody in distress. On this occasion he was walking down Broad street when he saw a small boy tugging at a door bell and just around the corner a group of small boys apparently in hiding, watching their companion. Seeing that the efforts the boy was making to ring the bell were without result, the minister stepped up to him and said good naturedly. "Can't you ring the bell, little boy? Let me help you," and grasping the handle he gave the bell a pull that resounded all over the neighborhood. "Now," said the boy with a fiendish grin on his dirty face, "you've got to run like the devil; that's the way we do," and he and his companions disappeared around the corner. The minister was too dazed to take the boy's advice, and a moment later when a very excited and angry woman with a red face pulled the door wide open and sailed out like a cyclone, all he could do was to explain and apologize—an apology that was received with suspician

THE FREE SCHOOLBOOK BILL.

The free text book bill which now awaits the governor's signature, is as follows:

"Section 1. That school directors or controllers shall purchase text books and other necessary supplies for use in the public schools of their respective districts as such new text books and supplies are required in addition to those at present in use in the hands of the pupils or owned by the school districts, out of the school fund of the district, and when so procured the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished free of cost for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the directors or controllers thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the return of and for the safe keeping and care of the books, which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year, or as the board may direct."

THE STEAM SHIP Campania last week crossed the ocean in five days, nineteen hours and a few minutes—the fastest time on record. When Columbus came over it took vessels about three months to make the trip, and now when we are celebrating that event, the time has come down to less than six days, or as much distance in one day, as then in two weeks.

PATTISON put in two vetoes that are timely. He vetoed the Smull handbook job, and the bill to print the bird-book in the state agricultural quarterly reports.

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A QUEER IDEA.

He Wants To Paper His Parlor With Stamps.

Jonathan Stanhope is a wealthy farmer of a section known as the Blue Lick Hills, Wayne county, Ind. He is eighty-four years old, a widower and very eccentric.

Recently he went to Richmond and presenting his check for $3,800 to postmaster Jenkinson, asked that Columbian stamps be given in exchange. The postmaster was unable to fill the order, but Stanhope insisted upon leaving the check, and the stamps have been ordered from Washington.

Mr. Stanhope reports that he has concluded to paper the parlor of his home with Columbian stamps at one two and five cent denominations, and has estimated that it will cost him $3,800 to carry out his project.

Word was sent to his son who resides in Kansas City, young Stanhope who is already at Richmond trying to prevent his father from carrying out his purpose. He claims that Stanhope sr., is daft, a charge most bitterly denied by the old gentleman.

The Million Stamp Myth.

A young woman in Berwick, of this state, is reported in the New York *World* to have become insane on finding no market for 1,000,000 postage stamps, which she had succeeded in collecting after three years of persistent and untiring industry in this one direction. There is no myth so widely circulated or more generally believed than that some person, name and address not stated, stands ready to pay a handsome premium for 1,000,000 cancelled postage stamps. This eccentric collector is not particular about the denomination or nationality of the stamps, but will make no bargain for less than a round million. He has no interest in any smaller sum; 999,999 will not serve his unknown purpose in collecting cancelled stamps, says the Philadelphia *Press*.

No doubt miscellaneous collections of cancelled stamps are purchased from time to time and the labors of the toilers for the million mark are not always wholly in vain. Purchassers have a motive for taking these stamps at a moderate valuation for the chance of finding sufficient salable foreign and rare stamps among them to pay them for their outlay and trouble. The domestic stamps may be sent abroad to meet the demands of stamp collectors there. Possibly stamps that are only slightly marked may be cleaned and sold for use. It is asserted that this motive is really at the bottom of the million stamp myth. In order to get people to make collections the story is industriously circulated where it will do the most good and large supplies of stamps obtained under cover of it for the purpose of defrauding the government.

While, therefore, there is probably something back of the alleged necessity of some eccentric collector for just 1,000,000 stamps, ingenious maidens should not put too much faith in it or lay too great store on finding an immediate purchaser if after long toil a round million is finally obtained. Any one wanting stamps, either for honest or dishonest purposes, wants them in considerable quantities, doubtless, but is not concerned about that number being exactly one million.

Two Unfortunate Men.

William Rhoades, of Mount Wolf, York county, while walking on the railroad track on Thursday afternoon, was struck by fast line train No. 115 and instantly killed. Just about two weeks ago his brother Eli was struck and killed by the same train near the same place and at the same hour in the day. The unfortunate men were among the oldest citizens of Mount Wolf.

THE BILL providing for free text books in the public schools has passed both branches of the legislature, and now goes to the governor for his approval. The bill will be followed by an appropriation of $500,000 to supply the schools with free text books. The change will be gradual, as the books now in the hands of pupils will not be discarded until used up, which will not take a very long time, with the prospect of new and free books before the young people.

THE LEGISLATURE will adjourn June 1. That ends the legislative nonsense for 1893. It is astonishing what a jumble of nonsense has been proposed in the matter of tax and road reform, and if some of the "reform" ideas had become laws, and attempted to be enforced, either the dear people would have gone crazy or they would have sworn the law makers were crazy. It is amusing to see boobies proposing tax reform who have no conception whatever of the intricate subject.

YE OLDEN TIME

WHEN WALKING GREAT DISTANCES WAS COMMON.

A Trip by "Shank's Mare" to Philadelphia to Buy Goods Was Often Made by Centre County Merchants.

A generation ago, and farther back, when persons went anywhere, no matter what the distance, legs and feet usually furnished the mode of transportation—they walked and got there. Battalions, campmeetings, a trip to Ohio, all were pretty much reached on foot, as many of the older readers of the REPORTER are well aware, for they all went thro that kind of locomotion. At that day nice buggies and carriages were scarce articles and the iron horse was only a colt. Horseback travel was the tony way.

We are led to these reflections by an incident related by Daniel Hess of Linden Hall, who, when a boy, entered the employ of merchant David Duncan of Spring Mills, at that time one of the leading and wealthy business men of the county. Mr. Duncan had set his time and made all preparations to go on his semi-annual trip to Philadelphia on horseback, to purchase his stock of merchandise for the next six months. Accordingly the blacksmith at Spring Mills was placed in charge of Mr. Duncan's saddle horse to be carefully shod for the journey to Philadelphia, which was to begin next morning. When the morning came the horse was found so lame in several of his feet from having been pricked while being shod that it was out of the question to use the animal. Mr. Duncan was not to be scared by such a trifle and he at once started on his journey to Philadelphia on foot; reaching his destination on due schedule time by "shank's mare," transacted his business and returned home again in the same "conveyance." Think 'o that, ye merchants of to-day, which of you would think of going to Philadelphia on horseback saying nothing about going on foot?

Why a feller now-a-days won't go two miles to see his girl unless he can go by horse and buggy.

The Conquests of Modern Science.

Surely I have established my thesis that dirt is only matter in a wrong place. Chemistry, like a thrifty housewife, economizes every scrap. The horse shoe nails dropped in the streets are carefully collected, and reappear as swords and guns. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was probably once the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The chippings of the traveling tinker are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs and the worst kinds of woolen rags, and these are worked up into an exquisite blue dye, which graces the dress of courtly dames. The dregs of port wine, carefully decanted by the toper, are taken in the morning as seidlitz powder to remove the effect of the debauch. The offal of the streets and the wastings of coal gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor blanc-manges for her friends. All thrift of material is an imitation of the economy of nature, which allows no waste. Everything has its destined place in the process of the universe, in which there is not a blade of grass or even a microbe too much, if we possessed the knowledge to apply them to their fitting purposes.—*North American Review.*

FROM REPUBLICAN sources it is announced that General Hastings has placed his boom for the gubernatorial nomination one year hence in charge of Collector of the Port Cooper, than whom there is no more sagacious politician in the state. Cooper is a wonderful political organizer and General Hastings has shown much common sense in placing his candidacy in the hands of so competent a politician. Col. J. H. Lambert, of the Philadelphia *Press*, will have charge of the literary end of the boom, and George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, will seek to keep it alive by his eloquence on the stump.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Fires Put Out.

The damp weather has now put out the mountain fires. Brilliant lights were seen at night in the direction of Brush valley, where fires were raging in the mountains.

A NATIONAL EVENT.

A Rumor Sent Out from the Privacy of the White House.

A dispatch was sent out from Washing,on on Monday morning, which excites more than usual interest. It says at the end of Mrs. Cleveland's first year in the White House, a rumor was started which soon gained great proportions and caused some excitement among the good ladies who had taken a sentimental interest in its chief subject from the time of her romantic marriage to the President in the White House.

The rumor grew and grew. Then there was a sudden silence. Mrs. Cleveland was not well, and she passed through a brief but dangerous illness and from that day the mention of the preparations of dainty garments disappeared from the newspaper columns.

Since the return of the Clevelands to the White House a rumor of like import, which had been in circulation for some time before the inauguration, has taken definite form and has been an accepted fact among Mrs. Cleveland's friends ever since she came to the White House.

It will account for the "sudden illness" report in a New York newspaper, which, it is said, prevented her attending the Columbian ball. Mrs. Cleveland last week took the first step in the matter. She notified the physician and the nurse whom she wishes to attend her in her sickness, and has named the approximate date when she needs their services. The necessity for doing this so soon lies in the fact that the event will occur in the summer season, when many physicians are on vacations.

The nurse, whom Mrs. Cleveland has named, is not an old negro mammy, the usual Washington attendant on such occasions, but an English woman who has been in this country a short time only. The physician, it is understood, is Dr. R. Tabor Johnson.

Professional reasons would prevent these two agents in affirming or denying the report; but it is set in circulation so circumstantially that there is little reason to ask a confirmation from them. The date named is in July.

What will interest Washington particularly now is the question whether the event will occur in the White House or at the summer home in which the Clevelands expect to move some time during the coming week. It would deprive it of one half its romance if it was to occur in the country house, and it would possess hardly any historical significance.

There have been other babies born the White House. The first of these was the child of Major Donnelson, private secretary to President Jackson. Major Donnelson was a cousin of Mrs. Jackson and the President himself held the Donnelson baby at the christening. She is alive today, and working in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Treasury. She is the widow of Colonel Wilcox, of Texas. Other children were born to Major Donnelson in the White House. Polk's private secretary, Knox Walter, had several children born in the White House and one was born to Fred Grant.

SPEAKING of pension frauds, the New York *World* remarks: The reported discovery of extensive pension frauds perpetrated by an attorney of Norfolk, Va., is not as startling as it would be if there were not every reason to expect similar developments. It may safely be regarded as the first of a series of shameful discoveries sure to be made. The bitter outcry that has been made against any attempt to purge the pension lists does not signify a conviction that there is no need of entering upon this work, but rather fear of investigation. The more outcry, especially the more that comes from pension agents and similar classes, the more reason for prosecuting investigation with vigor.

Lured to New York.

Two Harrisburgers, calling themselves Hall, but whose real names are Hoerner, being brothers, were lured to New York, a few days ago by green goods circulars. They were to pay $650 for $10,000 counterfeit stuff. When the transaction was over, the Harrisburg men found their satchel contained a brick, instead of green goods, and one of them rushed into a saloon where one of the green goods dealers named Philips, had remained with one of the Halls, and accusing him of causing him, Hall, to be robbed of $650, he drew a pistol and shot Philips in the groin. It is thought Philips will die, and the two Hoerners have been put under arrest for the shooting. Philips has died since.

Married at Bellefonte.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. William R. Jenkins, a prominent business man, and Mrs. Kate Stott, were married at the home of the bride's father at Bellefonte, by Rev. Houck.

EULALIA INVITED.

A Spanish Princess Coming to the U.S. Creates a Hubbub

The Infanta Eulalie's visit is raising a ridiculous pother in Chicago and New Yoik among people who lack either enough intelligence or enough national pride to understand that the general rule is that a member of a royal family accepts the etiquette of the court they visit. If this was a country with a king and a court the Spanish Minister and the Infanta would accept this without hesitation. As it is a republic, they ask President Cleveland to give up a practice which has held from the foundation of the government. The President pays no visits to greet members of royal families, and there is no reason why our Government should not stand by its usage as punctiliously as any Government in Christendom, though no one will blame President Cleveland if he yields a mere form to the woman which he might not to the blood royal.—Philadelphia *Press*.

The REPORTER would add right here if the Infanta Eulalie is not treated right let her come on to Centre Hall, and we will do the handsome, and give her a good American reception. We will have a carriage for her at the station, and have a royal good dinner ready for her; show her through the REPORTER office; show her the water works, of which we are so proud; take her through the stores to see the latest styles of goods; show her the implement works; give her a drive through our romantic mountain ranges and a trout fishing excursion, topping off with a trout supper, and when Eulalie is ready to leave will fill her lunch basket with cold chicken, bologna sausage, cheese, and other American dainties, with three cheers for a send off, so that when she goes back to old Spain she can entertain the Spanish court with stories of "how they do things" at Centre Hall. Come up here, Eulalie dear, and we'll show genuine American hospitality, saying nothing about *etiket*, and send you home rejoicing.

A NEW PENSION ORDER.

The acting commissioner of pensions at Washington, Mr. D. I. Murphy, is decidedly of the opinion that among the 958,000 pensioners on the rolls there are many fraudulent cases, and with a view to purging the lists of such as can be reached he has issued an order to special examiners in the field directing them to use all diligence in searching out such cases. The order is in part as follows:

"The examiners are instructed to use extreme caution and wise discrimination, as it is not the intention to disturb any just allowance of pension nor is it intended that special examiners should be made a party to the petty quarrels and spite work of unfriendly neighbors. In addition to making inquiry with those with whom the special examiner comes in contact while engaged in the examination of claims, it is believed that postmasters (especially in rural districts) may be relied upon to furnish accurate information. In the larger towns and cities information may be sought from the real veterans of the war, who believe that the pension roll should be a roll of honor; from members of councils, aldermen, assessors and such other persons who may be found to pass information in their various neighborhoods. But all statements obtained should be corroborated before the matter is reported to the bureau."

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray.

For Sale,

A desirable property situated in Centre Hall. Good dwelling house, stable, and outbuildings. Large lot of fruit on the lot. The property will be sold cheap and at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

THE FOLLOWING house bills failed to pass: Prohibiting the killing of wild deer or having them in possession for three years; prohibiting the appointment of any but American citizens in the erection or improvement of public institutions or works to which state funds are appropriated.

FOR THE LADIES.

WOMAN'S CHANCE TO MARRY.

A woman's chance to marry at from 15 to 20 years of age is said to be 14½ per cent. From 20 to 25 the chance is increased to 52 per cent; from 25 to 30 it diminishes to 18; from 30 to 35, to 15½ per cent; from 35 to 40 the chances of an unmarried woman sink to 3¾ per cent; from 40 to 45 a still greater diminution is seen, her chance being but 2½.

From 45 to 50 the old maid's chance of getting a husband is but ⅜ of 1 per cent., while from 50 to 55 she is supposed to have but ¼ of 1 per cent. of a chance.—[New York Journal.

LACE CAPES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Lace capes fashioned very much like the winter models, with velvet or jetted yokes and collars, have made their appearance, like many other of the season's fashions, long before they are required. These capes are very handsome, indeed, especially those which are only garnitured with expensive cut jet ornaments and fringes. Some costly French capes have yokes and collars of gold and jet net, dotted with cabochons, and a few models are lined throughout with rows of jetted galloon in stripes falling over the cape from the yoke. The cape is thus stiffened to such an extent that it falls in lines that are altogether different from the soft, natural folds in which lace should fall.—[New York World.

MOROCCO REVIVED.

Morocco, an old-time favorite that has not been quoted for many years, is again in the market under its proper name, announces Ada Bache-Cone. It has always been there, but in disguise and degraded to a pretense of something it is not.

Morocco and French kid are the skin of one and the same animal, but morocco is from the grown kid and "French kid" is from the young animal while it is still fed on milk. Grass feeding makes a coarser skin. Cheap grades of French kid shoes are morocco in disguise. It wears as well, I believe, but is not as choice.

But morocco in its own proper guise is not without its beauty. Formerly it took well only such simple dyes as red, but recent experiments have enabled the dyers to produce in it fine mixed tints, and it promises to be popular for house wear.

The slipper de luxe for bedroom wear is of quilted satin outside and fur within. The top is cut to roll over with charming effect.—[Chicago Record.

PARASOLS OF '93.

Lace, chiffon and silk, either singly or in dainty combinations, go to form the parasol of the season of '93. All shades and tones are seen in profusion, both in the stubby-handled but very swell coaching affairs, with their covers of silk, to the fluffy bit of prettiness that will add grace to the elegant toilets of the dame of fashion.

The white ones, suggestive of brides in their snowy wedding garments, promise to be very much in favor with the light and airy costume of the summer girl. A Viennese novelty, which has a fall of delicate chiffon from the under side of the sunshade, is certain to please, as there is something peculiarly picturesque in the drooping material. The outer portion is very much beruffled and at the very top gathered into a full choux of fine lace that gives a perfect finish to a most exquisite creation.

A bit of Parisian fancy is of copper-colored silk overlaid with fine black point d'esprit. Each rib is outlined with narrow copper-colored velvet ribbon, and the net caught in festoons between them and wandering in half-length jabots from the point of the golden-tipped ribs to the top. An ecru affair, with the lace of the same hue artistically disposed in gathered leaf form, is another beauty in the notable collection.—[New York World.

QUIET LIFE OF AN EX-EMPRESS.

The widowhood of ex-Empress Frederick of Germany is passed in sem iretirement and in the performance of acts of charity. She is one of the few royal ladies of Europe who may be said to take more than passing interest in scientific things, and though by no means a bluestocking, she devotes considerable time to literary studies. Since Frederick's death she has wielded but little influence in public affairs, although the San Francisco Report, says she possesses marked ability in that direction. Of course everybody remembers the diplomatic story crediting her with procuring the downfall of Bismarck and his withdrawal from his commanding position in German politics, and that it was brought about to even up an old score she owed the grim chancellor. Ex-Empress Frederick's years of widowhood are passing quietly and uneventfully. Her devotion to Frederick's memory and her love for her books are the predominant features of her life. She treasures jealously the desk at which her husband wrote his diaries. She is greatly liked by the poor of Berlin, to whom she is a veritable Lady Bountiful, with a big private list of pensioners. Her hair is slightly silvered, but she still has the same quiet, soft voice and fascinating smile that made her look like an angel to those who saw her by the bedside of her husband at San Remo four years ago. Three brief months of imperial honors have been followed by a life of sadness, unrelieved save by her studies and her love for her son's children.

THE DISPLAY OF BRIDAL GIFTS.

Fashions in New York remind one of the scriptural allegory relating to the brevity of human life. A new mode springs up in the night-time, is freshened into blooming by the dew of popular favor, then, like a fragile flower, withers in the noontide heat of neglect, or is cut down and cast into the fiery furnace of oblivion. I was last week moved to this profound reflection at a fashionable wedding-reception, where all the bridal gifts were displayed.

It is not so very long ago that the practice was voted vulgar, ostentatious, and indiscreet. Without a word of warning whatsoever, we found our honest prejudices cast in our teeth, and an irresistible demand made that we accept the new regime with shouts of joy. Yes, to-day it is highly commendable to display wedding gifts for the edification, amusement, or admiration of one's guests.

The library is now deemed the proper place for the holding of the exhibition, and no ordinary amount of taste is shown in the grouping and placing of it. China, silver, glass, napery, bric-a-brac, books, pictures, bronzes, marbles, and even ponderous pieces of furniture, are set about with admirable taste. Here, after congratulating the bride, guests hurry to see what has or has not been given, and to gauge the state of the De Jones' finances by the present they offered. Everyone's card is carefully laid on or near the gift given; and at the last wedding of the kind I attended, a flunky in simple livery lingered carelessly in the doorway. He was there ostensibly to render any services needed; but from excellent authority I hear he was in reality a private detective.—[Demorest.

HOW TO MAKE A MILLINER'S BOW.

In an article on home millinery a London journal endeavors to impart to the amateur in cold print the fleeting, intangible essence of a successful "bow," as follows:

"When making a bow, never skimp your ribbon. Three yards should be allowed if you wish to trim a fair-sized hat. Never cut the ribbon until the bow is finished. To make a nice full bow of six or eight loops, take the end of the ribbon in your right hand, the wrong side uppermost, holding it toward you. Then plait it, keeping the plaits as straight as possible. Change the ribbon into the left hand while—with the right—you join the plaits by winding them tightly round with thick (No. 16) cotton. Change it back to the right hand, and make a loop, as long or short as you desire, by bringing the ribbon over to where the first plaits are fixed. Plait this loop, and join again. Turn the loop and hold it toward you, make another loop, and proceed in this manner until your bow is as large as you require. To keep velvet, etc., the right side outward, before plaiting give it a half twist. Pass the remaining end round the centre of the bow, being careful to hide the cotton, and then slip it through, drawing it tight. If using one of the popular buckles, pass the end through the buckle, and, in either case, cut it sharply off, or secure it at the back.

"In making velvet bows, be careful not to crush the velvet when passing it through the buckle or in knotting it. The tighter your ribbon is tied the better your bow will stand up. The length of the loops can be varied according to fancy or requirements, sometimes cutting some of the loops to make sharp ends. In piece velvet such ends must be neatly hemmed.

"For the straight bows, now so much worn on hats and bonnets, the loops on each tie—bow—should exactly correspond in length, though you may have two short loops and two long ones, a long and short on each side. For practicing bow making get some long strips of colored glazed cambric, and make as many different-shaped bows as you can devise.

"When a bow is once made, and firmly tied, it can be pulled into any position. In narrow ribbon, it is not necessary to join each loop; turn the loop each time, holding it firmly, as in the broader bows, and when as large as required, form the bow by passing the end through and drawing it tight.

"Remember that much of the success of your hat lies in the manner in which the bow is fixed. If badly fastened on, it will not stand up in the professional way, and that home-made effect you were so anxious to avoid will be produced. Cheap ribbon is seldom a success in millinery, and good ribbon should never require moving."—[New York Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Cherry-ruby and geranium are two favorite tints in ribbons.

Every-day and business dresses are made of heavy camel's hair in durable qualities.

Some new dresses of woolly looking camel's hair are trimmed with ruffles of black satin ribbon.

The sleeve has at last begun to shrink, so a private letter from a society woman now in Paris says.

Turndown collars and large puff sleeves are revivals of Louis XVI. and English Charles II. periods.

The use of lace for trimming will constantly increase from this time on throughout the summer.

The latest thing in fans have an outer edge of bat wings in neutral colors. The stem is of white and gold.

A pretty trimming for an evening skirt is a deep flounce of lace, headed with two or three narrow puffs.

Plumetis, a French dotted Swiss, with tinted designs, is one of the dainty things in fabrics for summer gowns.

A novelty in evening dresses for the season's wear will be spotted colored tulle, draped over silk of the same color.

The long vamped button boot, with perforated patent leather tip, is the accepted style for walking or carriage wear.

The vogue of wearing bodices contrasting in material and color with the skirt has a constantly increasing popularity.

Plain materials are employed more largely than they would otherwise be, because of the many beautiful trimmings.

Crepon wrought in small dots is the fashionable thin fabric for summer, and will be used by June brides for calling dresses.

Eton jackets, with pelerine ruffles falling across the shoulders in the back and giving a rever effect in front, are seen in new costumes.

The French organdies, shown in all-over designs, with a larger figure of flower thrown to the surface, are charming novelties for the summer.

Irish poplins are among the attractive fabrics shown for handsome costumes, and in the soft gray shades with shot effects they are very beautiful.

Handkerchiefs of pale pink, blue, lavender, green, or yellow chiffon, hemstitched and finished with a very narrow bordering of black lace, are shown.

The lorgnette case has appeared in charming designs of white, rose, azure and violet kid, trimmed with gold and provided with a golden chain and clasp.

New gowns from the gay city of Paris show a careful lack of crinoline. Three scant ruffles flaring at the bottom, which is frequently scalloped, are seen on the skirts of these frocks.

Gorgeous little house jackets, closely copying those worn by the Turkish ladies, show rich embroideries of untarnishable gold thread upon a blue, black, or scarlet velvet background.

Among the new, very soft and beautiful woolens are those covered with small flower-sprays in colored silks. Costumes made of these fabrics have vests and pipings the color of the flowers.

Fancy pins for hats and bonnets have taken a new lease of life, and real gems and clever imitations are seen, while cats' eyes, turquoises, pearls, and bugs and insects in Russian enamel are much in favor.

Efforts are being made to popularize dress skirts gathered or plaited at the waist, but as yet the attempt has not been effectual, for the majority fit closely at the top, even though they flare at the bottom.

New stationery shows a pale lilac, with address or monogram in darker tones, while light and dark green are also shown, and a dark blue, with white lettering, is a novelty, while gray in the softest dove tints has the address in silver.

Black bordered stationery is no longer the correct thing for mourning. A thick, dead white paper, with the address engraved in rather heavy script, and the envelope closed with black sealing wax, is what the fashionable woman now uses.

The cape promises to be the outer garment of the season. Of velvet, velveteen, cloth, silk, ribbon, and lace, indeed any combination so that the said garment but possess at least three capes, and the wearer may don the garment with serenity.

The Empire coiffure has a strong hold on the feminine fancy and is very generally becoming. It is formed by gathering the hair together at the crown of the head, fastening it there and then disposing the ends in coils and puffs, keeping all close together.

A lovely morning gown for a bride is of heliotrope cashmere with short zouave jacket of white guipure lace. It is confined at the waist with white velvet ribbons. For a simpler gown a striped pink and gray French flannel, with pink and gray ribbon, is pretty.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

A wringer can be cleaned in two minutes by saturating a cloth with kerosene oil and rubbing it over; it will look like new.

Flatirons that show a disposition to rust may, while yet a trifle warm, be rubbed on edges and face with tallow; when next put to heat they should, as soon as warm, have the tallow wiped off with an oil cloth, when they will be found bright and smooth.

A splendid fluid for taking out grease is as follows: Take two ounces of aqua ammonia, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one ounce of shaving soap, scraped fine, and one quart of soft water. Repeat if necessary. This is excellent for taking grease out of carpets, to exterminate bed bugs and to take out paint that was mixed with oil.

Don't sweep with the broom in front of you, as though you were shoveling the carpet. As sure as you do the dust will rise to the ceiling and you will dig the nap from the carpet and shovel it up in the dustpan. More carpets are worn out by hard sweeping than by regular "wear and tear." Sweep with a downward, regular stroke, keeping the dust under the broom. Wring out a housecloth or mop in soda water, and wipe over your carpet after the dust has settled, and see how clean and bright it will look.

Blowing up Condemned Cannon.

Near Monocacy, Penn., parties were recently engaged in the novel business of breaking to pieces with dynamite the monster steel guns made by the manufacturers of cannon for the government which, after being cast, are found to be imperfect. The slightest flaw, abrasion or crack cause the inspectors to condemn them. These discarded guns cannot be remelted unless they are reduced to small pieces.

The cannons are taken in an out of the way place, where holes are drilled into them and then set off with dynamite, of which material a ton is used per month. Nearly all the guns are shipped to Monocacy station and Birdsboro, whence they are carted to the place where the dynamiting is done. They weigh all the way from four to twenty-five tons, and eighteen to twenty-five horses are frequently required. From a half to three pounds of dynamite is used per blast. Some days as high as 200 blasts are made, and none of the blasted pieces must be larger than a cubic foot. After being reduced to pieces they are sent back to the gun foundries.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Which Was First Admitted.

It will never be known which was admitted first—North or South Dakota—says the Detroit *Free Press*, which makes this explanation: "When the two proclamations were presented for the President's signature, somebody raised the question of priority, and the President, finding it hard to decide which to sign first, ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blank sleft for his name. They were turned face downward, and rapidly changed about until nobody could tell which was which. After this they were turned over, and the President wrote his name on each. The ink was allowed to dry without the use of blotting paper, and then the documents were again turned down and again shuffled about. They were then taken up and the coverings removed. One of them came into the Union before the other the length of time it took the President to write his name."

A single tobacco plant will produce 360,000 seeds.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

According to the Chicago Horseman, the question of color of a horse is a very important one with a Russian, and gentlemen of means would never permit other than a white, gray, or black horse to occupy a position in their stable. Their particular fad is to drive a cross-match span composed of a black and a white horse. The majority of Russian horses, however, are grays. Of course there are some mixed colors, but these are used only by the poorer classes of peasants for rough work in the interior districts. So high a value does the Russian place upon color that the Government will have none but white or gray stallions on their breeding farms. In Russia horsemen believe that the gray horse possesses far more courage, is capable of standing the rigors of their Winters better, has greater powers of endurance, and better blood than that of any other color. Their 125 years of Government control of breeding has so nearly reduced the question of transmitting colors to a science that the Government will have only white or gray stallions in service, claiming that color goes with the sire almost universally. Seventy-five per cent. of the Russian race horses are white or gray.

It appears from British consular reports just published that there is a place on the face of the globe where intoxication, instead of being regarded as a vice, is looked upon as a virtue, and where drunken laborers are actually at a premium. This peculiar condition of affairs prevails in the Portuguese possessions of South Africa. It seems that the natives there, when employed for any definite object, have to be carefully and laboriously instructed how to perform their work. If a man be temperate in his habits he will in one or two months earn sufficient to maintain himself in idleness for nearly a year, and the consequence is that he returns to his home, and the instructions which have been given to him are entirely lost. With an intemperate native the opposite state of affairs exists. Month after month, on the receipt of his wages, he spends his entire earnings in liquor, and never having sufficient funds to take him home, remains with his employer for years, becoming more and more valuable as time passes by reason of the fact that the repetition of instructions becomes gradually less necessary.

The town of Warrenton, Ga., was treated to some excellent music a few days since and the producer was a one-armed colored lad who hails from Florida. The wonderful feature about this talented musician is that he performs splendidly on three instruments at the same time, guitar, harp and a call bell. Having only one arm it seems impossible for him to perform this great feat. His arm his off near the elbow, so to this he fastens a stick about the size of your little finger and eight inches in length, which he uses to beat on the guitar strings instead of picking them. On his shoulder he has a rack to hold the harp in place and he works the bell with his foot. It is indeed wonderful how he can handle these instruments with such accuracy. He is also a splendid dancer.

Says a medical practitioner of long experience: "I believe that a good many people who are supposed to die of hydrophobia scare themselves to death. They are bitten by a dog—perfectly harmless dog, usually—and they brood over it and worry about it until they develop all the symptoms of hydrophobia. I should test every case of alleged poisoning by rabies by putting the patient under chloroform and watching him during the stupor when he was coming out of it. If the convulsions continued then the case would be genuine, but if, in that interval, the patient had forgotten what ailed him, I should laugh him out of it. Dog bites are the commonest of injuries. Even a rabid dog may bite a man without producing any ill effects."

In other countries than England there are peculiar and unaccountable pronunciations of proper names. The island of Terra Nuova, off the coast of Honduras, is called "Turneff." The Boca d'Agua, in Jamaica, is called "Bogwalk," and the Agua Alta, in the same country, is known as the "Wag water." In Scotland there is a county called "Kirkoobree," of which the correct spelling is Kirkcudbright. Then there is the Toliver family in this country, whose name is properly spelled Taliaferro.

Four miles southwest of Mount Vernon, Texas, is a great phenomenon on the farm of Marvel Holbert. Last July he dug a well. Going to the depth of fifty feet and getting no water, work was suspended and the well covered up. One day recently Mr. Holbert, passing by, uncovered the well, and to his surprise hot steam gushed out in his face, and on examination it was found that a vein of hot water about six inches in diameter had burst in through the bottom and stands at a depth of eighteen feet, boiling like a teakettle over a slow fire.

Queen Victoria's fondness for domestic pets is indicated by the fact that in the grounds of the royal dairy there are two monuments erected by her Majesty's order to the memory of two dogs which she once held dear. One of these canine favorites was a dachshund named Boy, which departed life in 1862; the other a Scottish terrier, Boz, once the property of the Duchess of Kent and afterwards the Queen's favorite. Her Majesty is nowadays especially interested in collies.

The office chair occupied by ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, although of the ordinary size, has been found to be so inconveniently small for the Hon. Wilson S. Bissell that he has secured a requisition for a new chair, which will be made of heavy quartered oak, thirty inches across the seat, supported on straight legs, three by four inches, weighing about as much as the heavy mahogany desk before him.

It is contrary to law in Mexico for a woman to take the veil. The Government is so strict in enforcing this law that a young woman of the City of Mexico who started the other day to enter a convent in this country was arrested by the authorities and taken back to the city. The plea was that her relatives were opposed to her taking the veil.

An earnest hand-clasp caused the death of Dennis O'Leary, of Bristol, Pa. He was walking in a Boston park, where he met a robust friend. The latter squeezed his hand so forcibly that the nails entered O'Leary's palm, causing a slight wound, from which a few drops of blood issued. Blood-poisoning resulted, and in a few days O'Leary was a corpse.

Staten Island has its double at the southern extremity of South America, and the name, like that of the New York island, is manifestly of Dutch origin, for its near neighbor is Cape Horn, more properly Hoorn, named for a village on the Zuyder Zee, and not far away are the straits of Magellan, not of Irish but of Dutch discovery, and properly spelled Magalhaens.

An Ohio man has a queer hen. Near the barnyard there is a large "cooler" hanging on a crane; and the hen in question insists on regarding this cooler as her nest. She does not get into it, however, but sits perched on its rim, in consequence of which her eggs are all broken by the fall.

A medical gentleman in Kansas has succeeded in an agricultural experiment which will interest all classes. He has crossed the tomato with the potato, and produced a vegetable which possesses some of the qualities of both articles. He calls it the "potomato."

Wee Hun Penk, who was cook in a mining camp only three years ago, is no longer wee in the financial sense. He owns the whole of one and the half of another important mine in Arizona, and is reputed to be worth at least $3,000,000.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

A Good Dentrifrice.—Strawberries eaten after meals make an excellent dentrifrice. Besides cleaning the teeth there is just enough acid to make an antiseptic. One berry crushed and used on the brush will leave a deliciously clean taste in the mouth.

Nutrition and Consumption.—Consumption is the process of pulling down tissue, and the great needful to check and counteract it in its work is to have perfect nutrition so that tissue building will go on as fast as the destruction. Tissue building is the foundation treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages. It must be understood, however, that feeding is not nutrition, and the best of diet may not be assimilated and hence tissue building is not progressing. Formerly consumptives were stuffed with food, and yet they grew thinner; but this treatment is now abandoned. Only such foods are given as can be assimilated. Nearly all cases differ. Every consumptive formerly was fed upon cod liver oil, but now it is given only to selected ones. There must often be given oxygen to stimulate the nutritive organs to the proper performance of their duties. Proper food and stop feeding are now generally supplemented in the treatment of consumption with a good supply of oxygen artificially given. Such patients cannot as a rule live out of doors enough to get sufficient oxygen.

"Slumping" in the Chair.—Grown people and children alike are inclined to fall into a very bad habit of sliding down into a chair and sitting for hours with the spine bent almost in a half circle. That this is injurious thousands of people who indulge in it never so much as dream, but a medical authority asserts that those who have investigated the subject are well aware that it is the cause of many serious ills. The continual strain upon one side of the spinal column, with the corresponding compressions on the other, gives rise to nervous difficulties and affections of the brain. Dizziness, nausea and blind spells are not infrequently the result of this practice. While the strictly upright position is undoubtedly the most healthful, it seems rather hard work to persuade the young and indolent to maintain it. Lazy people and those who love luxury have a habit of "slumping," so to speak, into their chairs and remaining in a semi-recumbent position, with the spine as nearly telescoped as may be. That portion of the human anatomy generally known as the backbone was intended to be worn in an upright position, and the constant pressure of the sections of the vertebræ upon each other is productive of various ills.

Meat Extracts in Sickness.

We have witnessed many changes of opinion respecting some of the commonest articles of diet for the sick. The old view, that calves'-feet jelly was of exceeding nutritive value, was at one time so controverted that the jelly ceased to be much used. It is now sanctioned as having a place in dietetics, and I believe it may be safely regarded as a temporary form of nourishment of no inconsiderable value.

Beef-tea has been in and out of repute, but we have, or should have, no doubt now as to its stimulant and reparative properties. We can not think lightly of it as commonly prepared, for it can certainly prove harmful, when not desirable, as in the case of rheumatic fever. I believe it is right to withhold it in such cases. Again, it is so far apt to act as an aperient that it is best not to employ it in enteric fever, or in diarrhœa, when the bowels are in an irritable condition. Mutton, veal, or chicken essences can, however, be used, having no such aperient action. We have to distinguish between a dietary suitable for acute disease, when we have to wait and tide over difficulties, and one that may be better adapted to restore a convalescent or weakly patient. The highest nutritive value may not be (I think it is not) the most essential point to have regard to in selecting a dietery in acute diseases. —[Popular Science Monthly.

If a horse touches his ears in going under a low bridge, or through a tunnel, he will invariably throw his head up and receive a hard knock. When a mule's ears touch anything his head goes down.

EUROPE OUTSTRIPPED.

The United States Now the Leading Manufacturing Country.

R. H. Edmonds, in the Engineering Magazine, says:

The United States is now the leading manufacturing country in the world. We have far outstripped all other nations in the magnitude of our industrial operations. It is almost incomprehensible that in ten years the increase in capital invested in manufactures should exceed the total invested only twenty years ago. The value of our manufactured products increased about 60 per cent.; add 60 per cent. to the output of 1890 and we would have $13,700,000,000 in 1900—but that is too much to expect. The same ratio of growth in mining interests in this decade as in the last would make our mineral output in 1900 nearly $1,200,000,000, while a smaller percentage of gain only equaling in volume the total increase in 1890 over 1880 would bring the figures to over $950,000,000. If our coal miners add to the output of 1890 as many tons as they added to that of 1880, ignoring in this the percentage of growth, 217,000,000 tons will be the production of 1900. No other country in the world ever advanced in population and wealth as the United States is doing. The progress of the past shows no signs of halting. In fact, the development of our foreign and domestic trade and commerce, and of our industrial interests is steadily broadening out.

Contrast our position and condition with Europe, with resources surpassing those of all Europe, with wealth-producing possibilities in soil, minerals, timber and climate unequalled by Europe, and practically without limit to their profitable utilization, with a homogeneous population of 65,000,000 people unvexed by the arbitrary regulations of half a dozen different governments, and free from the drain of standing armies, the United States justly commands the wonder and admiration of the world.

Great Britain is no longer the manufacturing center of the world, for we have taken the foremost position in that line. Its vast iron and steel business is yearly increasing in cost of production, while ours is decreasing. It cannot meet the world's growing demand for iron and steel because it cannot increase its production to any great extent. It produces less pig iron now than it did ten years ago. Much of its ore it imports from distant countries. Its cotton is all imported. It spends about $750,000,000 a year for foreign foodstuffs. On the continent every nation is burdened with debt, and none of them can ever hope to pay off its obligations. Measured by their natural resources and advantages for continued growth against their debts and the many disadvantages under which they labor, they are practically bankrupt. In all of them the cost of production and living must steadily increase. In the United States we have scarcely laid the foundation for our future greatness. In natural resources we are richer than all of Europe; we are paying off our debts faster than they are due, we have barely scratched the ground in the development of our mineral wealth, and our agricultural growth can scarcely be limited.

Fishes That Do Not Move.

A great many of our well-known fishes do not move from Christmas to Easter, and often for a much longer period. I paid a visit to the chief Canadian fish hatchery, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Wilmot, at Newcastle, Ont., early in December. In some of the tanks were carp, and in others were eels. One large eel was in the form of a letter S, and poised midway in the water; when I returned to Newcastle, early in March, the eel had not changed its place or its form, and Mr. Wilmot assured me that it had not moved in all that time. The carp lay close to the bottom of the tanks, and did not move either. They like to go into deep, reedy lakes or ponds, get close to the bottom, and remain there till the ice above their heads has melted. Unless they are disturbed, I doubt if some of these hibernating fishes move so much as a fin during the winter. A frog will remain for four months, looking apparently into the heavens with wide-opened eyes, without once moving them or any other portion his body.

At the New York Hospital they related to me a curious occurrence bearing on the hibernation of fishes. In the conservatory in the upper part of the building they had several glass jars in which were gold-fish, which is a species of carp. One morning the caretaker found a jar broken and the water frozen through and through, the fish, of course, being as rigid as ice. The lump was taken away and thrown into an old rubbish barrel, where it remained several weeks. One March day the sun was unusually strong and it split the cylinder of ice, but what was the astonishment of the caretaker to see the tail of a fish wriggling out of a part of the broken block. The actual freezing had not killed the fish, which was removed to another tank, where it swims about as if nothing had befallen it.—[Our Animal Friends.

African Pluck.

Mr. Alfred Coode Hore, in his Eleven Years in Central Africa, speaks well of the tribes of the Tanganyika region, which he finds are peaceable and industrious for the most part, but turbulent and aggressive when they have learned to dread molestation by strangers. "It seems hard," he says, "that a man should be called lazy because he has ample leisure between his busy times; who has made with his own hands from Nature's raw materials, his house, his axe, hoe, and spear, his clothing and ornaments, his furniture and corn-mill, and all that he has, and who, though liable often in a lifetime to have to commence the whole process over again, has the energy and enterprise to do so. Too often have the same people been called savage and bloodthirsty who, through all experience and by all their traditions regarding armed strangers as enemies, defend themselves and their own with the desperate energy which, as displayed by our own ancestral relations, we term patriotism and courage."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Maytime Thoughts."

TEXT: *'A fountain of gardens, a well of living waters and streams from Lebanon."*—Solomon's Song iv., 15.

Some of the finest gardens of olden times were to be found at the foot of Mount Lebanon. Snow descended, and winter whitened the top of the mountain. Then when the warm spring weather came the snows melted and poured down the side of the mountain, and gave great luxuriance to the gardens at the foot, and you see now the allusion of my text when it speaks of the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon.

Again and again the church is represented as a garden all up and down the word of God, and it is a figure specially suggestive at this season of the year, when the parks and the orchards are about to put forth their blossom and the air is filled with bird voices.

A mother wished to impress her child with the love of God, and so in the spring-time, after the ground had been prepared in the garden, she took a handful of flower seeds and scattered these seeds in shape of letters all across the bed of the garden. Weeks passed by, and the rains and the sunshine had done their work, and one day the child came in and said, "Mother, come quickly to the garden—come now." The mother followed the child to the garden, and the little child said: "Look here, mother. See! It is spelled all over the ground in flowers, 'God is Love.'"

Oh, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could see Gospel lessons all around and about us—lessons in shells on the beach, lessons in sparkles on the wave, lessons in stars on the sky, lessons in flowers all over the earth.

Well, my friends, you know very well that there have been some beautiful gardens created. There was the garden of Charlemagne, and you remember that this king ordered gardens laid out all through the realm and decided by decree of government what kind of flowers should be planted in those gardens. Henry IV. at Montpellier decreed that there should be flowers planted throughout his realm and gardens laid out, and he specially decreed that there should be Alpine pyrana and French plants. Shenstone, the poet, was more celebrated for his gardens than for his poetry. His poetry has faded from the ages for the most part, but his gardens are immortal. To all the beauty of his place he added perfection of art. Palisade and arch and arbor and fountain and rustic temple had their most wonderful specimens, and the oak, and the hazel, and the richest woods of the forest were planted in that garden. He had genius, and he had industry, and all his genius and all his industry he applied to the beautification of that garden. He gave for it $1500, and he sold it at last for $85,000, or what was equal to that number of dollars. It was an expensive garden, laid out with great elaboration. And yet I have to tell you now of a garden of vaster expanse—the garden spoken of in my text—a fountain of gardens with the streams from Lebanon.

Walter Scott had the great ambition of his life to build Abbotsford and lay out extensive gardens round about it. It broke his heart that he could not complete the work as he desired it. At his last payment of £100,000, after laying out these gardens and building that palace of Abbotsford, at that time his heart broke, his health failed, and he died almost an imbecile.

A few years ago, when I walked through those gardens and I thought at what vast expense they had been laid out—at the expense of that man's life—it seemed I could see in the crimson flowers the blood of the old man's broken heart. But I have to tell you now of a garden laid out at vaster expense. Who can calculate that vast expense? Tell me, ye women who watched Him hang; tell me, ye executioners who lifted and let Him down; tell me, thou sun that didst hide and ye rocks that did fall, what the laying out of this garden cost. This morning, amid the aroma and brightness of the springtime, it is appropriate that I show you how the church of Christ is a garden.

I remark first it is a garden because of the rare plants in it. That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If you cannot find them anywhere else, you will find them along the paths, and you will find them at the gateway.

If there be no especial taste and no especial means, you will find there the hollyhock, and the daffodil, and the dahlia. If there be no especial taste and no especial means, you will find the Mexican cactus, and the bluebell, and the arbutus, and the clusters of oleanders.

Flowers there must be in every garden, and I have to tell you that in the garden of the church are the rarest plants. Sometimes you will find the violet, inconspicuous, but sweet as heaven—Christian souls with no pretense, but of vast usefulness, comparatively unknown on earth, but to be glorious in celestial spheres. Violets and violets all the time. You cannot tell where these Christians have been save by the brightening face of the invalid, or the steaming tureen of the stand near the sick pillow, or the new curtain that keeps out the glare of the sun from the poor man's cot. Such characters are perhaps better typified by the ranunculus which goes creeping between the thorns and the briers of this life, giving a kiss for a sting, and many a man has thought that life before him was a black rock of trouble and found it covered all over with delightsome jasmine of Christian sympathy.

In this garden of the Lord I find the Mexican cactus, loveliness within, thorns without, men with great sharpness of behavior and manner, but within them the peace of God, the love of God, the grace of God. They are hard men to handle, ugly men to touch, very apt to strike back when you strike them, yet within them all loveliness and attraction, while outside so completely unfortunate. Mexican cactus all the time.

Said a placid elder to a Christian minister, "Doctor, you would do better to control your temper." "Ah," said the minister to the placid elder, "I control more temper in five minutes than you do in five years." These people, gifted men, who have great exasperation of manner and seem to be very different from what they should be, really have in their souls that which commends them to the Lord. Mexican cactus all the time. So a man said to me years ago "Do you think I ought to become a member of the church? I have such a violent temper.

"Yesterday I was crossing Jersey City ferry. It was very early in the morning, and I saw a milkman putting a large quantity of water into his can, and I said: 'That is enough, sir,' and he got off the cart and insulted me, and I knocked him down. Well," said he, "do you think I could ever become a Christian?" That man had in his soul the grace of the Lord Jesus, but outside he was full of thorns, and full of brambles, and full of exasperations, but he could not hear the story of a Saviour's mercy told without having the tears roll down his cheek. There was loveliness within, but roughness outside. Mexican cactus all the time.

But I remember in boyhood that we had in our father's garden what we called the Giant of Battle, a peculiar rose, very red and very fiery. Suggestive flower, it was called the Giant of Battle. And so in the garden of the Lord we find that kind of flower—the Pauls and Martin Luthers, the Wycliffs, the John Knoxes—giants of battle. What in other men is a spark, in them is a conflagration. When they pray, their prayers take fire; when they suffer, they sweat great drops of blood; when they preach, it is a pentecost; when they fight, it is Thermopylæ; when they die, it is martyrdom—giants of battle. You say, "Why have we not more of them in the church of Christ at this time?" I answer your question by asking another, "Why have we not more Cromwells and Humboldts in the world?" God wants only a few giants of battle. They do their work, and they do it well.

But I find also in the church of God a plant that I shall call the snowdrop, very beautiful, but cold. It is very pure—pure as the snowdrop, beautiful as the snowdrop and as cold as the snowdrop. No special sympathy. That kind of man never loses his patience; he never weeps, he never flashes with anger; he never utters a rash word. Always cold, always precise, always passive—beautiful snowdrop, but I don't like him. I would rather have one Giant of Battle than 5000 snowdrops.

Give me a man who may make some mistakes in his ardor for the Lord's service rather than that kind of nature which spends its whole life in doing but one thing, and that is keeping equilibrium. There are snowdrops in all the churches—men without any sympathy. Very good; they are in the garden of the Lord; therefore I know they ought to be there, but always snowdrops.

You have seen in some places perhaps a century plant. I do not suppose there is a person in this house who has ever seen more than one century plant in full bloom, and when you see the century plant your emotions are stirred. You look at it and say, "This flower has been gathering up its beauty for a whole century, and it will not bloom again for another hundred years." Well, I have to tell you that in this garden of the church, spoken of in my text, there is a century plant.

It has gathered up its bloom from all the ages of eternity, and 19 centuries ago it put forth its glory. It is not only a century plant, but a passion flower—the passion flower of Christ, a crimson flower, blood at the root and blood on the leaves, the passion flower of Jesus, the century plant of eternity. Come, O winds from the north, and winds from the south, and winds from the east, and winds from the west, and scatter the perfume of this flower through all Nations.

His worth, if all the Nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

Thou, the Christ of all the ages, hast garments smelling of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces.

I go further and say the church of Christ is appropriately compared to a garden because of its thorough irrigation. There can be no luxuriant garden without plenty of water. I saw a garden in the midst of the desert amid the Rocky mountains. I said, "How is it possible you have so many flowers, so much rich fruit, in a desert for miles around?" I suppose some of you have seen those gardens. Well, they told me they had aqueducts and pipes reaching up to the hills, and the snows melted on the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains and then poured down in water to those aqueducts, and it kept the fields in great luxuriance. And I thought to myself—how like the garden of Christ! All around it the barrenness of sin and the barrenness of the world, but our eyes are unto the hills, from whence cometh our help. There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God, the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon. Water to slake the thirst, water to refresh the fainting, water to wash the unclean, water to toss up in fountains under the sun of righteousness until you can see the rainbow around the throne.

I wandered in a garden of Brazilian cashew nut, and I saw the luxuriance of those gardens was helped by the abundant supply of water. I came to it on a day when strangers were not admitted, but by a strange coincidence, at the moment I got in, the king's chariot passed, and the gardener went up on the hill and turned on the water, and it came flashing down the broad stairs of stone until sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tumbled at my feet. And so it is with this garden of Christ. Everything comes from above—pardon from above, peace from above, comfort from above, sanctification from above. Streams from Lebanon. Oh, the consolation in this thought! Would God that the gardeners turned on the fountain of salvation until the place where we sit and stand might become Elim with twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees. But I hear His sound at the garden gate. I hear the lifting of the latch of the gate. Who comes there? It is the Gardener, who passes in through the garden gate. He comes through this path of the garden, and He comes to the aged man, and He says: "Old man, I come to help thee; I come to strengthen thee. Down to hoary hairs I will shelter thee; I will give thee strength at the time of old age. I will not leave; I will never forsake thee. Peace, broken hearted old man; I will be thy consolation forever."

And then Christ, the Gardener, comes up another path of the garden, and He sees a soul in great trouble, and He says, "Hush, troubled spirit; the sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night; the Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; the Lord shall preserve thy soul." And then the Gardener comes up another path of the garden, and He comes where there are some beautiful buds, and I say, "Stop, O Gardener; do not break them off." But He breaks them off, the beautiful buds, and I see a great flutter among the leaves, and I wonder what He is doing, and He says: "I do not come to destroy these flowers. I am only going to plant them in a higher terrace and in the garden around My palace. I have come into My garden to gather lilies. I must take back a whole cluster of rosebuds. Peace, troubled soul; all shall be well. Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Oh, glorious Gardener of the church! Christ comes to it now, and He has a right to come. We look into the face of the Gardener as He breaks off the bud, and we say: "Thou art worthy to have them. Thy will be done." The hardest prayer a bereaved father or mother ever uttered—"Thy will be done."

But you have noticed that around every king's garden there is a high wall. You may have stood at the wall of a king's court and thought, "How I would like to see that garden!" and while you were watching the gardener opened the gate, and the royal equipage swept through it, and you caught a glimpse of the garden, but only a glimpse, for then the gates closed.

I bless God that this garden of Christ has gates on all sides; that they are opened by day, opened by night, and whosoever will may come in. Oh, how many there are who die in the desert when they might revel in the garden! How many there are who are seeking in the garden of this world that satisfaction which they can never find!

It was so with Theodore Hook, who made all nations laugh while he was living. And yet Theodore on a certain day, when in the midst of his revelry he caught a glimpse of his own face and his own apparel in the mirror, said: "That is true. I look just as I am—lost, body, mind, soul and estate, lost!" And so it was with Shenstone about his garden, of which I spoke in the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid all its beauty and wrung his hands and said, "I have lost my way to happiness; I am frantic; I hate everything; I hate myself as a mad man ought to." Alas, so many in the gardens of this world are looking for that flower they never can find except in the garden of Christ!

Substantial comfort will not grow
In nature's barren soil.
All we can boast till Christ we know
Is vanity and toil.

How many have tried all the fountains of this world's pleasure, but never tasted of the stream from Lebanon! How many have reveled in other gardens to their soul's ruin, but never plucked one flower from the garden of our God! I swing open all the gates of the garden and invite you in, whatever your history, whatever your sins, whatever your temptations, whatever your trouble. The invitation comes no more to one than to all," "Whosoever will, let him come."

The flowers of earthly gardens soon fade but, blessed be God, there are garlands that never wither, and through the grace of Christ Jesus we may enter into the joys which are provided for us at God's right hand. Oh, come into the garden. And remember, as the closing thought, that God not only brings us into a garden here, but it is a garden all the way with those who trust and love and serve Him, a garden all through the struggles of this life, a garden all up the slope of heaven.

There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers,
Death, like a narrow stream, divides
That heavenly land from ours.

A GERMANTOWN poet is writing a poem entitled "The Lay of the Easter Egg."—Philadelphia Record.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

BED OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—Scientists say that if the bed of the Pacific Ocean could be seen it would disclose to view several mountains, with truncated tops scattered over it. These mountains would be perfectly bare at their bases and all around their tops they would be covered with beautiful vegetation of coral polypi.

ALL HAPPENS IN A SECOND.—A second is the smallest division of time in general use, and when we consider that in one year there are about 31,558,000 of these periods it would certainly seem as if it was small enough for all practical purposes. But, after all, a good deal can happen even in the fraction of a second. A light wave, for instance, passes through a distance of about 185,000 miles in this length of time. A current of electricity has probably an even greater speed. The earth in itself moves in its orbit at a rate of about 20 miles a second, thus far exceeding the fastest railroad trains on its surface. A tuning fork of the French standard vibrates 870 times per second to produce the note A on the treble staff.—[Popular Science News.

STORAGE OF HEAT.—We commented some time ago on the use of water for storing the heat of exhaust steam from non-condensing engines where the steam is used for dye-tubs which are operated intermittently. The use of water for a similar purpose has recently been suggested by Dr. Druit Halpin, and referred to in a lecture by Prof. Unwin, of London, for electric-power stations and other plants where the work is of an extremely varying character, and the proposed system possesses novel features in most electric stations the boiler capacity must be such as to supply the demand for steam when the maximum amount of current is being generated and the time which this lasts bears but a small proportion to the total time in which the plant is in operation. The average work for the whole time is far below the maximum noted. A single boiler might possibly be sufficient to supply the steam for a large portion of the time, while for the short period referred to it might require three and four boilers to do the work. During much of the time the boilers are either worked at an extremely low rate of capacity or the fires in a portion of the boilers are banked, and under these circumstances the steam is generated with loss of fuel, which the proposed system seeks to overcome. The suggestion is made to employ only a sufficient number of boilers representing the average work of the day, and in connection therewith a large storage tank containing water under a pressure considerably higher than that of the steam supplied to the engines. The boilers would be used for heating the water contained in the storage tank, and the steam generated from this water would be the steam employed in the work. When more steam was required at the engines than the equivalent of the heat supplied by the boilers, the pressure in the storage tank would fall, the heat stored in the large body of water would be called upon, and a sufficient amount would be re-evaporated to supply the demand. When the engines required a less supply than the boilers furnished, the heat would accumulate in the storage tank and the pressure would gradually rise. The large body of water would by this means alternately store and restore the heat required to drive the engines, and the boilers would thus be enabled to work at a uniform and economical rate. We do not understand that this system has been subjected to a practical test. It possesses interesting features, and it is hoped that it may be put to trial.—[Engineering Record.

Tricks of Memory.

"A man never realizes how much of everything is stored up in the human mind until he begins to draw on it for a continuous period of time," said Marvin Temple. "And these two things come back to one when entirely forgotten, and one really imagines that now here is something new and original until one learns better. This is especially true with old songs. Airs that at one time filled in moments of loneliness and gloom, but with 100 other little details have long since passed out of mind, return. One stops and wonders at the beauty of them, and not having heard them before, according to memory, one takes credit for originality. I did this once. One morning I awoke with something pretty running through my brain. I framed in my mind a jingle, and I could hear it just as plain, but to save me I could not give it sound. Finally, after fretting about an hour and having completed my toilet, I sat down before the fire and began to rock.

"Then all at once the power came, and I hummed my new air over and over again with extreme delight. Visiting an old chum that evening, I brought up the subject of music. Then I whistled my new tune and asked him if he did not think it pretty. 'I like that tune especially because my sister, who has been dead some 13 years, sang it for me when I was still a schoolboy.' I eyed him with astonishment. 'You never heard that before,' I said. 'Why that's original.' 'Original nothing,' came the rejoinder; 'I've got the piece in my trunk.' And, sure enough, after rummaging through a great stock of useless treasure he produced a faded piece of sheet music—my very tune, and with words to it. Then I gave myself up to reflection, and eventually recalled the song as I had known it years before."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Blue Book.

There are something like 20,000 clerks in Washington, and the number increases every year. The Blue Book, which contains their names, holds as much type as a dictionary, and it gives every salary in the government service. The Blue Book is for private circulation. Each Senator and each Representative has two, and there is one in the hands of each government official. Aside from these, there are only about 2,000 extra copies printed. The book is one of the costliest volumes in existence. It costs over $16,000 to set the type, and it would take a good typesetter ten years to set it.

Daniel Lambert, the fattest man ever known, weighed 739 pounds.

Horned Cattle of the United States.

The greatest number of horned cattle of all kinds in one State is 7,279,218, and are in Texas. The next largest body of cattle is found in Iowa, which has 3,995,484. Five States have each over 2,000,000 head. Kansas leads with 2,685,815; Missouri, 2,666,793; Illinois, 2,631,815; New York, 2,324,914 and Nebraska with 2,091,271 head. Eight States and one Territory have over 1,000,000 head. Pennsylvania has 1,731,843; Indiana, 1,727,149; Ohio, 1,613,247; Wisconsin, 1,536,045; Minnesota, 1,219,846; Montana, 1,072,646; Arkansas, 1,050,141; California, 1,215,651 and New Mexico with 1,267,937. The following fourteen States and one Territory have each less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000 head of cattle: Virginia, 686,348; North Carolina, 654,710; Georgia, 899,615; Florida, 594,281; Alabama, 750,999; Mississippi, 720,689; Tennessee, 830,164; Kentucky, 757,566; Michigan, 927,204; South Dakota, 613,000; Wyoming, 792,758; Colorado, 893,688; Oregon, 888,293; Washington, 531,217 and Arizona with 839,061. The following thirteen States and one Territory have less than 500,000 and more than 100,000 head of horned cattle: Maine, 319,151; New Hampshire, 218,598; Vermont, 399,573; Massachusetts, 274,697; Connecticut, 230,991; New Jersey, 250,776; Maryland, 268,850; South Carolina, 359,109; Louisiana, 467,287; West Virginia, 467,607; North Dakota, 372,930; Nevada, 270,391; Idaho, 447,843 and Utah with 445,691 head. Two States have each less than 100,000 head of cattle, Rhode Island with 36,110 and Delaware has 59,271 head. The least percentage of loss, 1, due to winter exposure, was in New Jersey, while the highest was 5.3 in Louisiana, the average from all causes for entire country being 3.4 per cent. The general condition of health of cattle is good, the most prevalent diseases being murrain, distemper and "hollow horn."—American Dairyman.

Wood and Its Durability.

The problem has puzzled many why two pieces of wood, sawn from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would if in the opposite direction. Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture, while they repel its descent. Take the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many may have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause; the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.—New York Dispatch.

Lavender as a Weed.

A promising industry has been started in South Australia in a somewhat curious way. The Central Agricultural Bureau of South Australia was recently notified that a weed of very pronounced odor and aggressive growth had taken possession of about three acres of soil in the southern portion of the colony. The settlers in the neighborhood of the swamp where the plant had established itself were inclined to look with distinct disfavor upon the "weed," which the horses and cattle would not eat, and which spread so rapidly. It was presently found, however, that the weed was no other than the lavender plant, which though of no use as a fodder, was otherwise a most profitable crop, as two or three tons of green stuff taken from it will yield when distilled by a very simple process $500 worth of lavender oil. In addition it would give 1600 pounds of lavender water worth sixteen cents per pound, after the first distillation, and thirty-six cents per pound after further distillation. The settler who was shrewd enough to make inquiries before rooting up his unknown crop has decided on the advice of the Agricultural Bureau, not only to carefully cultivate what lavender he has, but to plant several acres more. The soil, of a light, sandy nature with clay beneath and fairly moist, is eminently suited to the growth, not only of lavender, but of all scent-producing plants, and many of the colonists are proposing to devote part of their land to such cultivation.—Courier-Journal.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Thunder is the bass drum in the music of the elements.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

A man does wrong for the same reason that wolves steal sheep.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

Sleep is the honey in the comb of healthful labor.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Some hearts wither before they bloom.

Beecham's Pills cure Indigestion and constipation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box

The downright fool doesn't know it.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Perfect Baby Health

ought to mean glowing health throughout childhood, and robust health in the years to come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know *they are missing the life of food taken.* This loss is overcome by

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a rate that appears magical.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, *Sick-Headache,* etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

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MONEY IN CHICKENS. For 25c. a 100-page book, giving price of a practical poultry raiser during 25 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding, &c., &c. Address 30095 PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

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DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

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may make a cripple.

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may make serious inflammation.

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may make an ugly scar.

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S.S.S. Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just contrary to the effect of the various potash, mercury, sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much sickness and suffering. Therefore, for a

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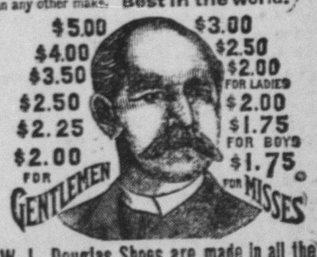

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 18,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

TROUBLE AMONG THE AUTHORITIES.

There is still considerable jangling among the World's Fair authorities, male and female, and a little unpleasantness also exists among the officials connected with the Pennsylvania building. All these jangles are the offspring, mostly, of jealousy, that bane of society and breeder of strife. A jealous person is a curse wherever found, and sad to tell, he is found in almost every community creating strife and hissing on and fomenting quarrels, and he is at the Fair as well as in the town and village. The tools he works with are falsehoods, misrepresentations, false insinuations, a loose tongue and tale bearing. Three-fourths of the strife in a community is the seed of a jealous fiend, who works underhandedly like a coward, and gloats over the mischief he causes.

Dante, in his inferno, sets apart the lowest and hottest pool in hell for the jealous souls, for the iniquity they have wrought on earth, in every laudable work in the church, in the community, in the business world, in organizations, in short in all phases of life.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

On Monday the supreme court, through Justice Gray, sustained the decision of the New York courts in favor of the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion act. Justice Brewer dissented.

Justice Gray, in announcing the Judgment of the court, said that the powers of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well settled principle of internal law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the government has not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration.

The Geary act required all Chinamen to register or leave the country. They refused to register, and will now have to be deported to China. It is thought it will cost six million dollars to send them back.

At the conclusion of Justice Gray's opinion Justice Brewer announced that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of a majority of the court. He read his views at some length, declaring in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional and that if it was upheld there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be accorded to other classes of our population than Chinese.

Justice Field also read a dissenting opinion. He held that there was a wide difference between the exclusion of immigrants and the deportion of the alien residents, and he characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and brutal, and as violative of the constitution in every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was to his mind fraught with the gravest danger to the priceless constitutional liberties of the people.

Chief Justice Fuller also dissented from the opinion of the court.

TRUE EVERY WORD.

The Altoona *Tribune*, a Republican organ of commendable independence, says many things of good sound sense, that hit its own party. In its issue of Monday, it speaks thus: Pennsylvania has no man of first class importance in public life, and the Republican party especially is the victim of much mediocrity. The reason is, to a very large extent, that men of independent temperament and first class ability are studiously suppressed. When a young man comes into local prominence the machine marks him. If he is willing to sacrifice his manhood and his honest convictions and to work in harmony with the machine to accomplish its purposes, he may have something of a future, but it will be a future upon which he cannot look with any satisfaction at the close of life, and one which will terminate the moment he is of no further use to the machine. It would not be difficult to name men who would have won national fame and reflected honor upon their state had circumstances been different. But instead of sending statesmen to Washington we give our senatorial seats to men who seldom occupy them and who have been sneered at by nearly every reputable newspaper in the country. This condition of affairs has lasted a long time, but that is no evidence that it is going to last forever. In fact the signs of an impending change of leadership multiply on every hand.

THAT FREE BREAKFAST TABLE.

The free breakfast table is one of the Republican delusions, having no basis in fact.

Tea is free; coffee is free; sugar is taxed; the tablecloth is taxed; the cutlery is taxed; the china is taxed, and the table is taxed. Yet this is what the Republicans call a free breakfast table.

The difference between the taxes imposed by the Republicans and the taxes imposed by the Democrats is this: The Republican taxes are for the benefit of the manufacturer; the Democratic taxes are for revenue only.

Sugar is free only in its raw state; refined sugar is taxed at half a cent a pound, all for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. The Sugar Trust gets its raw material free, and has a bounty of half a cent a pound. This tax yields to the Sugar Trust an enormous revenue. In addition there is a bounty of ten millions paid to the sugar producers in America. This comes out of the pockets of the man who believes he has a free breakfast table.

The Democrats would change all this. In the first place, they would abolish the bounty. In the next place, they would put a tax of a cent or a cent and a half, or even two cents, on all sugars imported, and thus secure fifty millions in revenue.

Then a tax on coffee and a tax on tea, importations of which aggregate $142,000,000, could be imposed so light as scarcely to be felt, which would at the same time justify a reduction on household utensils, on crockery, cutlery, furniture, woolen clothing, tools and machinery.

In fact, the breakfast table already groans under the burden of taxation; under the burden of a double taxation. One part is for the government; one for the manufacturers and the sugar rings.

Democrats propose to free the breakfast table, the kitchen table and the bedroom of all taxes except those for revenue only. The working men will not have to decide between a taxed breakfast table and a free breakfast table; they have already decided against a household doubly taxed for revenue and protection, in favor of a few articles taxed for revenue only.

Forward!

CHINESE CAN STAY.

At a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, it was decided that the Chinese exclusion act can not be enforced, congres having made no appropriation for the enforcement of the law. The next congress will likely repeal the inhuman act.

A GREEN GOODS establishments luggage fell into the hands of the authorities up near Boston, the other day. The papers found showed the victims are from every section of the land. The list empraces the names of perhaps one hundred, who bought green goods within the last three months, who paid over sums amounting from $200 to $1000. The business of the green goods men at this rate would amount to half a million per year. Thousands of circulars were found in the boxes opened; Pennsylvania had its share of names among those buying green goods. We find no Centre county names in the list.

THE UNFAVORABLE weather gives the Chicago fair managers the blues as well as the farmer.

PHILIPS, the green goods man who died from the pistol shot he got from Hoerner, will receive little sympathy. However the Hoerner brothers are hardly better.

IT BEATS the dickens the way banks went to smash last week. In Indiana seven banks suspended; in Ohio three; five in Michigan and one in Illinois. There must be many happy depositors now.

THE WORLD'S FAIR managers have decided that the fair shall be open on Sundays.

GOV. PATTISON'S veto club hits the right place sometimes.

THE NEW YORK *Press* still does up its "Tariff Pictures" in mourning. The funeral came off last November.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store. The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

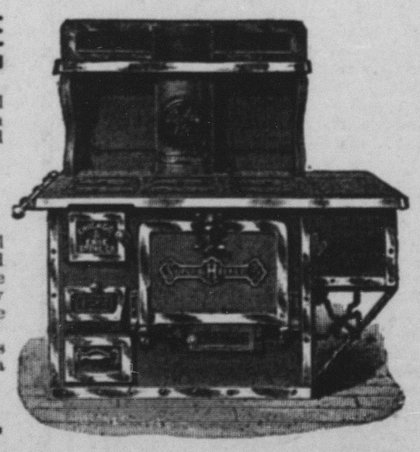
SUPERB STEEL RANGE HELPER

If you wish to purchase a Steel Range I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.



DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

Go To

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

—Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

—Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

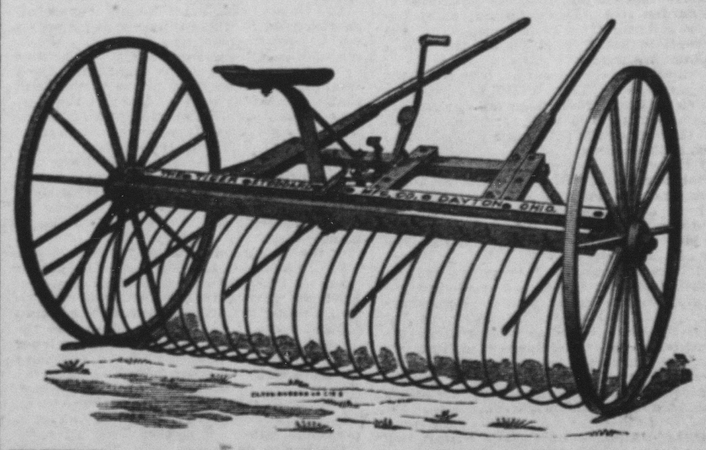
WE CAN | Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.

WE DO AND | Sell you the best made and fitting clothing manufactured.

WE WILL | Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·. . . . . HAY .·. RAKE

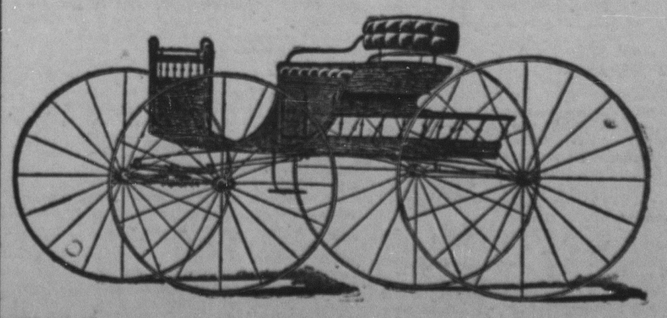
The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be fu nished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? | With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons. and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

Repairing a Specialty. 18?m

WM. W. BOOB,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

COBURN.

Closed Their Places of Business and Went Fishing.

A. J. Campbell came home on last Friday and remained with his family over Sunday.

H. B. Ulrich, of Renova, spent a few days last week in this section visiting friends. He expects to visit the World's Fair before returning to Renova again.

John Hoffa went to Lewisburg last Saturday on his new bicycle.

On last Thursday all our merchants at this place took a day off, closed their places of business, and went trout fishing; one party going to Swift Run, the other to Cherry Run, neither party being very well repaid for their labors. They reported the trout as being very scarce. J. W. G. says he enjoyed the days sport, but he would rather angle for "beauties" omitting the word "speckled."

John H. Beck, of Walker township, candidate for Treasurer of Centre county, circulated among his friends in this section on last Friday.

The P. O. S. of A. of this place have accepted an invitation to participate in the Memorial Day exercises at Millheim on the 30th inst. The boys are expecting their new regalia till that time and no doubt they will present a fine appearance.

George J. Meyer has so far recovered from his recent spell of sickness that he was able to walk down town the other day.

From Harrisburg.

The Governor announced his veto of the House bill to regulate the liability under policies of insurance on buildings and structures against fire and lightning. A large number of appropriation bills passed finally. It was discovered that through the impersonation of a member who was absent the Wertheirmer distilery bill had been made to appear on the minntes as having passed when it really failed of passage. The Senate was asked to return the bill, but refused to do so. Mr. Riter secured a special order for the readings of his pure water bill. The house unseated John P. Quinnan, of Lackawanna County, and received from the Elections Committee a report unseating George Forrest, of Lancaster County. In the senate the bill abolishing capital punishment was defeated. A resolution was agreed to asking the Governor to return the Medical Examiner bill to permit of the correction of inconsistent dates. The House anti-Pinkerton bill passed finally. The Committee to investigate the alleged faulty construction of the Wernersville Asylum gave a hearing to representatives of the commission that had the work in charge.

The State Board of Agriculture will compile statistics of the cost and selling price of farm products and farm stock and of the wages of farm labor.

Not Paying Yet.

The attendance on Tuesday at the World's Fair, was lighter than it has been for many days, and the Exposition people are discouraged. The average paid attendance so far has not been much over 17,000 daily. The weather continues wretched and it is blamed for the poor attendance. Gate receipts do not pay the fair's running expenses. At the meeting of the Local Directory Tuesday afternoon a resolution was passed favoring the opening not only of the grouuds, but of every building inside the inclosure next Sunday and to keep them open each Sunday hereafter.

Have Got to Chicago

Among those who registered at the Pennsylvania building, World's Fair, on Tuesday from Centre Hall, were Misses Anna M. and Lizzie A., Mr. and Mrs. J. and Claude Harpster. The family are on their way to Missoula, Montana, where they will take up their future residence. They left Centre Hall several weeks ago, and have visited friends on the way out. From Chicago they will go direct through to Montana.

Will Rot in the Ground.

Some farmers express the opinion that the oats that was sowed several weeks ago, will rot in the ground, on account of the cool weather. It was quite cool Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

A Charter Granted.

ON TUESDAY a charter was granted to the Snow Shoe mining company, Bellefonte; capital, $30,000. Directors, John W. Cook, S. M. Buck, Bellefonte; W. F. Holt, Philipsburg.

The unfavorable crop reports have had the effect to raise the price of wheat and corn two and three cents within the last week, and there is possibility for still better advance.

"Money makes the mare go," is the saying; and it is the want of money that the Chinamen needn't go.

—Esq. Will Carlin, of Rebersburg, was in town last night on his round for the registership. He is an agreeable gentleman.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1893.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1893, as follows:

Name.	Post Office.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Meyer, Henry	Axe Manu	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, M. M	Aaronsburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H	"	"	13	10 75
Yearick, Thomas	"	"	14	7 75
Anderson, John	Bellefonte	Billiards & Pool	8	40 75
Aikens, J. A	"	Musical Instrumt's.	14	7 75
Achenbach, B. C	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Achenbach, W. T	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bush, Geo. T	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Brachbill, W. R	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Blair, F. P. & Co.	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, J. N. & Co	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, T. C	"	"	13	10 75
B'fte Supply House	"	Steam Fixtures	14	7 75
B'fte Fuel & Supply Co	"	Grain, coal, oil	11	15 75
Brown, Ed. Jr	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Cruse, A. J	"	Tobac. & cigars	14	7 75
Cunningham, M	"	"	14	7 75
Culveyhouse, Wm	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Cook, C. E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Ceaders, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Cole, Jacob	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Doll, Lewis	"	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
Fauble, M	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Galbraith, Frank	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Green. F. Potts	"	Druggist	13	10 75
Garman, E. F	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Gerberich, Hale & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Harris, Jas. & Co	"	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared	"	Grocer	11	15 75
Harper, J. A. & Co	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Irvin, D. & Sons	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Joseph Bros. & Co	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Jackson, G. W. & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Jamison, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	"	Merchant	10	20 75
Lewin, S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Larimer, R. H	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Quistion, L. H	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
M'Calmont & Co	"	Farm Imp	10	20 75
Meyer, W. T	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Mingle, A. C	"	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
Meese, John	"	Merchant	13	10 75
M'Kee, H. A. & Bro	"	Hardware	10	20 75
M'Cargar, J. S	"	Billiards & pool	6	50 75
Montgomery & Co	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Moore, J. W	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M Coy & Linn	"	Merchant	14	7 75
M'Culley, J	"	Grocer	13	10 75
Otto, Hamilton	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Powers, E. L	"	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
Parson, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Parrish, C. M	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Richards, F. C	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rowe E. C	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Roundtree, T. J	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Racket Store Co	"	Merchants	11	15 75
Rightnour, J. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Rine, C. R	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Rhoads, E. K	"	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Shuey, C. C	"	Grocer	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	"	"	11	15 75
Swartz & Dunbs	"	Farm Implem'ts	14	7 75
Schreyer, H. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Stitzer, H. Y	"	Books & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Sourbeck, J. D	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Tuten, M. P	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Twitmire, W. T	"	Stoves & Hardware	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	"	Druggists	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H	"	China & Lamps	13	10 75
Williams, S. H	"	Wall Paper	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co	"	Farm Implem'ts	13	10 75
Zellers, W. S. & Co	"	Druggists	13	10 75
DeLong, L. T	Blanchard	Merchant	14	7 75
Glossner, S. H	"	"	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A	"	"	13	10 75
Snyder, H. A	"	"	14	7 75
Stewart, J. T	Boalsburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, J. H	"	"	13	10 75
Gettleman & Saxton	Benore	Merchants	14	7 75
Haugh, John	"	"	13	10 75
Cato Mining Co	Cato	Merchant	13	10 75
Bartholomew, R. E	Centre Hall	Merchant	11	15 75
Benner, G. O	"	"	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer	"	"	13	10 75
Huyett, Meyer&Boozer	"	Implements	14	7 75
Kurtz & Son	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Murray, J. D	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf & Crawford	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Buddinger, T. B	Clarence	Merchant	14	7 75
Catchit, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Treaster, W. J	Centre Hill	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, M	"	"	14	7 75
Everett, T. B	Coburn	Merchant	14	7 75
Glasgow, J. W	"	"	14	7 75
Geiswite, L	"	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Hoffa, John	"	"	14	7 75
Meyer, W. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Rishel, J. H	Farmers Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Greist, A. J	Fleming	Merchant	11	15 75
Greist, T. E	"	"	12	13 25
Steer, J. C	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, Jas	Fiedler	Merchant	14	7 75
Rider, M	Gatesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Smith, M	Guyer	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoy, G	Hub'ersburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessinger, F. G	"	"	14	7 75
Holter, D. E	Howard	Merchant	14	7 75
Long, R. P	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	"	13	10 75
Moore, H. A	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Schenck, A. A	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Ryan, Mary E	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Weber, B. & Son	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Henderson, J. C	Julian	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, D	"	"	14	7 75
Keller, J. W	Linden Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Meyer Bros	"	Grain	14	7 75
Ross, J. H	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Everett, C. A	Lemont	Druggist	14	7 75
Grove, D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Long, Lewis	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Lenker, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Ross, J. I. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Ebbs H. G	Loveville	Merchant	14	7 75
Deibler, J. H	Millheim	Merchant	13	10 75
Frank, A. A	"	"	13	10 75
Gephart, M. C	"	Music & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Goodhart, W. L	"	Implements	14	7 75
Harter & Campbell	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miller, J. A	"	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Musser, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, Wm	"	Pool	9	30 75
Speiglemeyer, J	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J. C	"	Hardware	13	10 75
Stover, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Heverly, E. E	Mount Eagle	Merchant	14	7 75
Hazel & Gramley	Madisonburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Roush & Limbert	"	"	14	7 75
Boggs, A.	Milesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Esslington, L. E	"	"	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hugg, E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Newman, A. N	"	"	14	7 75
Neff, Mrs. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Poorman, Ed	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T. & Son	Moshannon	Merchant	14	7 75
Tubridy, K. & A	"	"	14	7 75
Williams, W. S	Martha Furnace	Merchant	14	7 75
Peck, S. & Son	Nittany	Merchant	14	7 75
Schaeffer, F. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Corman, H. P	Oak Hall	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Ewing, A. G	Penna. Furnace	Merchant	13	10 75
Reynolds & Irvin	"	"	14	7 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	Potters Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. Jr & Bro	Pleasant Gap	Merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J. G	Pine Grove	Merchant	14	7 75
Krebbs, D. C. & Bro	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, D. H	"	"	14	7 75
Jackson, R. A	Powelton	Merchant	14	7 75
Boak, Geo. R	Pine Glen	Merchant	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson	Port Matilda	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S. S	"	"	14	7 75
Pringle, S. R	"	"	14	7 75
Reese, A. W	"	"	14	7 75
Fisher, J. B	Penn Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Andrews, W. C	Philipsburg	Merchant	11	15 75
Adleman & Ratousky	"	"	11	15 75
Adams, Hugh	"	"	14	7 75
Boring J. H	"	Music	14	7 75
Brandmann & Gilfrand	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Burchfield, W. E	"	Novelty	14	7 75
Biddle, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Black, Jas	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Beers, M. R	"	Music	14	7 75
Barber, J. F. & Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Bunnell, J. N	"	Music	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	"	Grain	14	7 75
Barnes, J. T	"	Clothiers	13	10 75
Cameron & English	"	Grocers	14	7 75
Crissman, S. S	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Campbell, Chas	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Christhoff Bros	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Davis, G. H	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Davis, J. M	"		14	7 75
Davidson, M. H	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co.	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Emery, Harry	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Fryberger, C. T	"	Flour & Feed	13	10 75
Fiegal, C. T	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Gray, I. V	"	Merchant	7	40 75
George, M. E	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Homer, K. F	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Homer, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Hoffman Bros	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Harvey & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hirlinger Estate	"	Clothiers	12	13 25
Harper, A. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Hale Hardware Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Hoffer, H. O	"	Novelties	14	7 75
Harding, J. C	"	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Haworth Bros	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Hess, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Herman, Geo	"		14	7 75
Jones & Co	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Jenkins & Gilmore	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessler, L. G	"		8	30 75
Lehman, Joseph	"		13	10 75
Lehman Store Co	"		11	15 75
Luts, D. L	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Meyer, T. J	"	Fruit & Confect	14	7 75
Mellick, W. M. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Moyer, Adam	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miners Beef Co	"	Beef	7	40 75
M'Causland, F. G	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Musser, W. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Nutall, John & Co	"		12	13 25
Naugle, Geo	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Owens, W. G	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Potter, T. B	"	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
Platt, Barber & Co	"	Merchants	3	100 75
Philipsburg Beef Co	"	Beef	13	10 75
Parker, Geo	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Polinkas & Kacsura	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Pritchard, Wm	"		14	7 75
Reiling, J. M	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Russ, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Right, S. W	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoades, S. W	"	Billiards & Pool	5	60 75
Row & Lukenbach	"	Clothiers	14	7 75
Ratowskey & Epstein	"		13	10 75
Stein, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Schmidt, F. & R	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Sankey & Marks	"	Boots & Shoes	12	13 25
Switzer, L. J. & K	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Swires Store Co	"		10	20 75
Wolf, Wm	"	Grain & Hay	14	7 75
Weber, Frank	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Womers, E. S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Whitcomb	"		13	10 75
Weller & Barnes	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Miller, C. D	Rock Springs	Merchant	14	7 75
Frank, L. B	Rebersburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, G. M. Ag't	"	"	14	7 75
Robb, Wm	Romola	Merchant	14	7 75
Parker, J. M	Roland	Merchant	14	7 75
Allison Bros. & Co	Spring Mills	Grain	14	7 75
Long, C. P	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Long, C. P	"		13	10 75
Long, G. W. & P. P	"		14	7 75
Long, J. D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Pealer, Wm	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Buddinger, T. B	Snow Shoe	Me chant	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Dr ggist	14	7 75
Gilliland & Murray	"	Merchants	13	10 75
Lucas, James	"	Pool	9	30 75
Robinson, Abe	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Reeser, G. M	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Smith, B. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"		14	7 75
Garland, Jas	Sandy Ridge	Merchant	14	7 75
Gray, R. J	Stormstown	Merchant	14	7 75
Griffin, J. H	"		14	7 75
Conlo & Allison	State College	Merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W. L	"		12	13 25
Holmes, Jas. H	"		13	10 75
Krumrine, J. W. & S	"		12	13 25
Krumrine, Jacob	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W. & S	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Smith, Jacob & Son	Tusseyville	Merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M	"		14	7 75
Hosterman, C. W	Woodward	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf, R. M	"		13	10 75
Emerick, J. S	Wolf's Store	Merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, N. H	Walker	Merchant	14	7 75
Dorman, S. F	Zion	Merchant	14	7 75
Noll, B. A. & Co	"	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, June the First, 1893, between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

FRANK W. HESS,
Mercantile Appraiser.
18—4t

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Trout Small.

Trout caugdt thus far are of the smaller generation, and few in numbers at that. Not many large ones are being bragged of. Likely the big fellows have gone to Chicago to show off.

Show at Bellefonte.

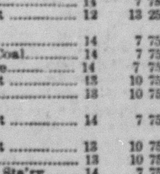
Bellefonte is billed for Walter L. Main's railroad show on Saturday, May 27. It is the first of the season and is said to be a good one.

THE MARCH and April cyclones being over, the banks now on the rampage—busting up in all quarters. Australia has had several enormous bank failures, and the United States has had about a dozen, including the World's Fair bank. New Jersey had three or four bank failures in one day last week.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursury Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nursuries in the United States. 18oct

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, in said county, on Saturday, June 10 1893 at 1 o'clock, the following described real estate late of Robert Goheen, deceased, to wit:

A valuable farm situated in said township of Potter, on the road leading from Boalsburg to Potters Mills, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of D. Brisbin N 66½° E 57 rods to a post; thence by land of James Fortney S 22° E 129 rods to a post; thence by same N 74° E 7 rods to a post; thence by same S 15° E 30 rods to a post; thence by same S 77° W 3 rods to a stone; thence by same S 25½° E 114 3 rods to stone, thence along the mountain S 76° W 50 rods to a stone; thence by land of Mrs. Lucy Potter N 25½° W 304.9 rods to a post, the place of beginning containing 120 acres and 13 perches net measure. The improvements are good, with never failing water at house and barn. This property is well fixed in every respect for a dairy farm, milk-house, with water through same, and other advantages. There is an excellent tract of rock oak timber thereon, on which no lumbering has yet been done. The property to be sold without fail on said day.

Terms of Sale. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance, being one-third, in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. M GOHEEN,
MAGGIE GOHEEN,
Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.

W. F. SMITH.
Prothonotary.
may11-4t

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

PANTS

Write for Samples—Name Your price.

In Price, Fabric, Fit and Finish

WE BEAT THE WORLD!

LARGEST STOCK OF PANTINGS in the State.

PERFECT FITTING PANTS CO., Altoona, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.23 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.20 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30 a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 00	5 40		Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17	6

THE NEWS.

Several small banks in Indiana, controlled by Paris & Nave, bankers of Indianapolis, suspended. Upon the announcement of the failure of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, the Indianapolis firm ordered their banks to close.——Kendall & Smith, grain dealers, of Lincoln, Neb., who operate fifty-five elevators, failed with liabilities exceeding $250,000.——The Bank of Oregon, of Madison, Wis., established by Chicago parties, made an assignment.——There was a heavy run on the Plankington Bank, in Milwaukee, but P. D. Armour, one of the principal stockholders, helped the concern out by sending a large lot of gold.——The Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville, heard encouraging reports of church work in Maryland and other Southern states.——The Kissimee City Bank, of Kissimee, Fla., suspended.——The British schooner Marien, struck on Brandywine shoals in the Lower Delaware Bay, and was soon swallowed up in the quicksands.——George Phillips, a green goods man was shot in Brooklyn, N. Y., and, it is believed, fatally wounded, by a man named Joseph Hall, who came from Steelton, Pa., for the purpose of buying one thousand dollars of counterfeit money, which he believed could be passed without detection.——The Small & Colby Lumber Company, of Wardner, Wash., failed. Attachment suits and mortgage liens which have been placed against the concern will probably aggregate $41,000. The assets are supposed to be of the nominal value of $100,000. The liabilities will probably not exceed $50,000.

Six Mississippi Whitecaps were sent up for two years.——John W. Stitt, a pioneer woolen manufacturer of Northern New Jersey, died from results of injuries received two years ago in a railway accident. In his early life he ran a number of Delaware river steamboats, and was a great friend of Commodore Vanderbilt. When the English engineer who brought over the "John Bull" engine was unable to put it together, Mr. Stitt successfully undertook the task. He was eighty-five years old.——The steamer Havana and the schooner J. A. Silver collided off White Head. Two of the schooner's crew were drowned.——A number of negroes will emigrate from the South to California, where, they are told, lynchings never occur.——An investigation of the accounts of the treasurer of Putman county, O., reveals a shortage of $25,000.——A reorganization of the Sioux City Packing and Provision Company, of Sioux City, Ia., which was involved in the recent failure by a loss of a $50,000 deposit with the Union Loan and Trust Company was effected under the name of the Sioux City Packing Company. Anderson Fowler and Henry Stobe, of the Anglo-American Packing Company, Chicago, are the principal stockholders in the new organization.——The family of Frank A. Williams, a Orange, N. J., was chloroformed by burglars, who got away with one thousand dollars' worth of plunder.

One colored woman cut off the ears of another colored woman in Newberry county, S. C., over the possession of a man who was claimed as a husband by both woman.——The trial was begun in San Francisco of Rippey, who shot Millionaire Mackay.——The United Presbyterian Women's Missionary Association elected officers in Omaha and selected Princeton, Ind., as the next place of meeting.——Fire partially destroyed the Wells Building in Wilkesbarre. The losses reported are: Harris & Co., jewelers, $10,000; Isaac Sons, dry goods, $15,000; Bennett & Walter, boots and shoes, $25,000; on building, $10,000.——A cyclone destroyed property near Pinckney, Mich., and caused the death of many cattle and horses.——Willis Scully and Thomas Lavere, two boys, sons of farmers living near Oswego, N. Y., was burned to death in a barn.——Francis H. Weeks, ex-president of the Land and River Improvement Company, of West Superior, is reported to be a fugitive from justice.——It is reported that the proposed sewing Machine Trust is dead.——The Evans stair factory, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000.——Two six-year-old girls were burned to death near Amherst, N. S., under peculiar circumstances. Both were playing in fields where fire were lighted to burn up old grass. The children went too near the fires, the clothing ignited and both were roasted alive. One was the daughter of Wrightson Towers, of Amherst; the other the daughter of George Pugsly, of River Herbort.——Twenty-one buildings, comprising wooden dwellings, warehouses and barns were burned in the village of Apohaqui, N. B.

John R. Bolan was convicted of two murders and sentenced for life in Alexandria, La., escaped from the steamer Hallette three miles above Colfax. It was dark and storming. The boat was just leaving the woodyard when Bolan went headforemost in the river. The point where he made his plunge into the river is only a few miles from the scene of one of his horrible murders.——Major Watson and seven men were repairing the dam in Dixon, Ill., when they were swept by the strong current over the dam, and three men were drowned. The others were rescued. The drowned were: Robert Downey, Richard Hoban and Major Watson.——George P. Boyer, ex-county auditor and prominently known in business circles, in Dayton, O., committed suicide by shooting himself in the left temple. Physical disability and business reverses, it is thought combined to cause temporary aberration, and in a fit of despondency the deed was committed.——Thompson Brothers, railroad contractors, assigned in Ashland, Ky., to John C. Hopkins, of Cattlettsburg, with assets of $75,000 and liabilities of $40,000.——The dry goods store of J. B. Wells, Son & Co., in Utica, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $175,000.——Three colored men, who killed Jesse Norman at Beardow, in Arkansas, was lynched.——At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company the old board of managers were re-elected. The annual report shows net earnings $3,035,463.——Six valuable cows belonging to Manager Taylor, of the Robesonia Iron Company, Robesonia Pa., was killed by order of the state veterinary surgeon. They were afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia.

A Pittsburg dispatch says that the miners of seven counties in central Pennsylvania are about to organize a new association and break away from the United Workers. Dissatisfaction with the policy of the national officers is the alleged cause. A convention of the entire district will be held and a plan of organizing will be outlined.

NO TICKETS SOLD.

Rule to Close the World's Fair on Sunday Enforced.

A Comparison Between the Paris and Columbian Exposition.

The World's Fair was closed Sunday. President Higginbotham announced the fact Saturday afternoon. He said, however, that it would be closed in the exact sense of the term and that no one, whether he be Commissioner or Director, would be admitted unless he had genuine business to transact. The only ones who would be admitted would be the few guards and other employes whose presence is necessary for the welfare of the Exposition.

President Higginbotham added: "I trust that this will be received in the right spirit. The Fair will be closed and no one, even if he holds a pass with a coupon for Sunday or years a Director's or commissioner's badge, will be permitted to come inside of the gates. Not even the members of the press will be admitted."

STATUE FOR THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

President Higgenbotham had nothing to say about the second Sunday. He will probably have something to say, however, after the board of directors meets. The question will come up and be thoroughly discussed. The question will cause a hot fight and the champions of both an open and a closed Sunday will be out in force. Well-posted members of the directory predict that the decision will be in favor of an open Sunday.

The display of flags from the different buildings is magnificent. Each structure is adorned with from 50 to 100 flagpoles, from each one of which is unfurled a flag or banner. The colors of all nations are shown with a bewildering profusion and add greatly to the general appearance of the grounds and buildings. The Administration Building is the only exception. On this grand structure only the American flag is shown. About 100 poles, each occupying a prominent place, adorn the building, from which float flags of various sizes, but all American. In the grand plaza surrounding the building the five great tall flagstaffs have been finished and are receiving a base work of staff. From the tip of each glistens a wreath which is pinnacled by a golden model of a Columbus caravel. Two of the poles bear the banner of Castile and Leon. The others are graced by immense American flags.

Comparing the Expositions.

In one respect there is a noticeable difference between the Paris and Columbian Exposition in favor of the former. Europeans dearly love to spend some of their leisure time in cafes where they can eat, drink, chat

VIEW OF BULLION BOULEVARD IN MINING BUILDING.

and be merry in parties or in pairs. They want to be surrounded with these material things as well as creations which appeal to their aesthetic souls. But at present there is an absence of these necessary adjuncts to European life and luxury. Certainly there are buildings in course of erection and others finished which are intended to be used as cafes of various nationalities, but none are to be seen in operation and the European within the gates of the Exposition sadly misses even the sight of a pretty, enticing cafe filled with a gay assemblage and good cheer. The restaurants opened are conveniently situated and by no means attractive and the first impression a European visitor receives when he walks past or through the great building is that he is expected to confine himself to a feast of art and a flow of soul to the exclusion of his physicial desires. Still there is evidence that the Exposition directors have made ample provision for cafes on the European plan, but they will be late in materializing.

First Week of the Fair.

The first week of the Fair closed with a continuation of the cold and windy weather, although the rain that has fallen during Exposition hours has not been sufficient to interfere with the visitors' enjoyment of the buildings and exhibits. The main avenues and promenades are in excellent condition, and with a rise in the temperature the Fair will be fairly launched on the wave of success. The attendance during the week outside of the opening day has been as large as the Exposition officials hoped for considering the uninviting weather, and if the operating expenses are not balanced by the receipts they will not complain.

The end of the week will probably see the last car of exhibits received in the grounds, although it is not expected the installation and work on some foreign and State buildings will be finished within the next two weeks. Electricity, Mines, Fisheries, Manufacturers and Agriculture buildings are full of busy workmen erecting pavilions and installing exhibits, but the mining and manufacturing exhibits will all be in place next week, and the present state of installation in those buildings satisfies the most expectant and exacting visitor. He gets far more for his money than he expected.

The Fine Arts Building and its contents promise to be the gem of the Exposition, both from the architectural and art standpoint. The salons so far opened to the public are filled all day with lovers of paintings and sculpture. The American who cannot afford to visit London or Paris will never again have the opportunity which is presented at the Exposition of seeing such a perfect and large exhibition of the fine arts, representative of all schools and all nations who know what art is.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A TORNADO struck Saratoga Ark., wrecking a number of houses.

SIX of the victims of the explosion on the Mississippi river steamer Ohio, died at Cairo, Illinois.

Floods in the St. Lawrence river, between Montreal and St. Johns, 30 miles below, have done great damage to farm property.

PETER JACKSON, his wife and two children were drowned in the Wabash river, near Marshall's Ferry, Ill., by the overturning of a skiff.

THE steamer Lahn, at New York from Bremen, had three cases of small-pox on board. One hundred and eighteen passengers from the Lahn were isolated on shore.

GUS THOMASTON and Cornelius Wagner, World's Fair laborers, and Andrew Olson, employed in the Pullman car works, while attempting to board a passenger train at Pullman, were struck by a switch engine and instantly killed.

A FREIGHT train on the Ohio River Railroad at Walker's, W. Va., left the track and fell down an embankment. Five cars caught fire and were destroyed. Two men were killed, one being burned beyond recognition. Another was fatally injured.

THE steamer Havana, from Newfoundland, when nine miles off Whitehead, collided with the fishing schooner J. A. Silver, bound to Canso from the Banks, and sunk it. Two of the schooner's crew were drowned. The survivors were landed at Halifax.

THE steamer Gera, which arrived at New York, was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of small-pox among her steerage passengers. All the steerage passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island. The ship was disinfected, and allowed to proceed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Ceremonies in Connection with the Removal of His Body to Richmond.

The programme for the reinterment of Jefferson Davis' body in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., May 31st, has been completed. The special train will leave New Orleans Sunday night, May 28th. The ceremonies previous to the departure will be brief. It will reach Montgomery at 6 a. m. Monday. The body will be borne to the capitol and placed where Mr. Davis took the oath as President of the provisional Government.

At Atlanta there will be another halt of about four hours. At Raleigh, N. C., elaborate preparations are being made for a mammoth demonstration. Richmond will be reached on the night of the 30th. The casket, under the escort of troops and veteran organizations, will be taken to the Virginia capitol, in the rotunda of which it will lie in state until the next afternoon. On the morning of the 31st the school children will place garlands of flowers upon the bier. The reinterment ceremonies will take place in the afternoon.

Mrs. Davis and both of her daughters, Miss Winnie and Mrs. J. A. Haynes, will be in Richmond. The Governors of the States through which the funeral train will pass will meet it at the lines of their respective States and escort it to the edge of their territory.

BLOUNT SUCCEEDS STEVENS.

The Ex-Minister Will Leave Honolulu for the United States on the 24th.

Officials of the State Department confirmed the predictions heretofore made that ex-Representative Blount would be appointed Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands. It has been supposed that Minister Stevens would remain in charge of the legation until the 24th of this month, at which time he had announced his intention of sailing for San Francisco.

It is now shown that Mr. Stevens has been instructed to forthwith turn over the legation to Commissioner Blount, who has been appointed his successor. There is reason to believe that Mr. Stevens was not allowed to remain in charge of the legation until the 24th inst. because of his activity in behalf of annexation.

It is further stated at the Department that Messrs. Bowen and Sewall, who went to Honolulu shortly after Commissioner Blount's arrival have been active in their efforts to stimulate sentiment on the islands in favor of annexation and are thought to have created the impression that in so doing they were representing the President.

Letters received by naval officers and others in the Government service indicate that the Provisional Government maintains a firm hold. One letter states that the native sentiment in favor of annexation is growing.

WORK AND WORKERS.

ALL the freight handlers of the Grand Trunk Railway in Chicago struck for an increase of wages.

THE Boss Horseshoers Association, of Chicago, granted the demands of the horseshoers, and 800 men returned to work.

The eight annual convention of the National League of Musicians was opened in St. Louis, Missouri. Delegates from all parts of the United States are in attendance.

THE National League of Musicians at Detroit, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the McKinley bill, and especially that portion of it placing a duty upon musical instruments and supplies.

THE Joiliet Rolling Mill, a branch of the Illinois Steel Company, which employed 2,500 men, is closed. "The officers declare it would be impossible to resume at the present prices of steel and iron, which are lower than in the past twenty years."

THE 150 Brotherhood linemen and inspectors employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in New Jersey, struck for "an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, union hours, legal holidays to be paid for in full, and no lost time for rainy weather or other inconveniences."

AT a mass meeting of the Tailors and Garment Cutters in St. Louis resolutions were adopted denouncing President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as a traitor to organized labor. Prior to the adoptioh of the resolution Gompers endeavored to make a speech, but was hissed down and compelled to leave the hall.

THE International Machinists' Union, in session at Indianapolis, approved a proposed strike of the 400 machinists employed at the Grant Locomotive Works in Chicago. The chief grievance is a requirment of the Company that each man in one of the departments to run two machines. Indianapolis was chosen by the Union as its headquarters.

In a report to the Treasury Department as to the violation of the Alien Contract law, Immigrant Inspector Conklin says: "The padrone system is the most damnable, outrageous and injurious to American workingmen of any system that was ever practiced in the United States, and there is no denying the fact that it exists in almost every city of this country where there is an Italian colony."

NATIONAL BANKS CLOSE.

Trouble in Chicago and Indianapolis.

The Failure of R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The Columbian National Bank of Chicago closed its doors and Mr. Sturgis, the bank examiner, is in charge. Its capital is $1,000,000.

The statement of its condition at the close of business on May 4th showed deposits of $1,458,000, loans and discounts $1,625,000, United States and other bonds, $341,000; cash and sight exchange, $616,000. The concern held a lot of local securities, which had been raided to the danger point. It was also carrying a lot of grain for local parties, and was said to be loaded with real estate.

The concern had been in business about six years. It was formerly the United States National Bank, but changed its name, as it claimed then, in order to put it higher up in the alphabet in the bankers' directories, and thus get considerable business which would not come to it further down the list.

Zimri Dwiggins is the president. L. Everingham was formerly at the head, but retired about the first of the year. A great many board of trade firms carried accounts there, and the line of grain carried by it will now go to other concerns. T. Everingham, the former president, had but a small account with the concern, and caused the announcement to be made from the gallery of the board that its embarrassment would not affect his firm in any way.

The bank had offices in the Insurance Exchange. Rumors that the institute was in trouble have been current for nearly a week. It did business with small country banks, and was not in esteem with the other banking concerns in the city. As to the cause of the failure, those who should know say that collections on loans have been poor.

The New York correspondent of the Columbia National Bank is the First National Bank. The surplus and undivided profits reported in January last were $91,769.

INDIANAPOLIS BANK TROUBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Capital National Bank of this city, located on South Meridian street, suspended.

The statement is made that the closing of the bank doors was made necessary by the failure of the Chemical National Bank of Chicago last week, which institution owed the Capital Bank $100,000. The bank also carried a large amount of Premier Steel Works' paper, a concern which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Friday.

The bank is the depository for a number of building associations. The announcement of the suspension of the bank came as a great shock to the people, especially in Meridian street, where the news was first circulated. Some persons expressed the belief that the suspension would be only temporary. A general feeling of uneasiness, however, was manifest.

FAILURE OF A DELAWARE FIRM.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The failure of R. R. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers of this city, was announced. Rumors of the failure of the firm have been on the street for several days, and the business circles have been excited. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $300,000, while it is said the assets will not exceed $100,000. The sheriff has seized all the property of the firm.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

THE new story that Chicago's young novelist, Henry B. Fuller, is to bring out serially will be called "The Cliff Dwellers."

DR. EGGLESTON, it is reported, will remain at Madison, Ind., until he completes his present task of rewriting his "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS has completed his series of illustrated articles on the shores of the Mediterranean, and the Harpers will soon print them. "The Rock of Gibraltar" is the title of the first one.

W. D. HOWELLS denies the report that he is going abroad for a few years. Mr. Howells says that he finds an abundance of charming characters in American life, in whom he is chiefly interested, and about whom to write; and that he has no need to go abroad to study European models.

STEPHEN BONSAL, who is appointed secretary of legation at China, wanted to go as secretary to Rome. He is a well-known New York newspaper man, and was foreign correspondent for both the World and Herald. He also made a name for himself on his trip to Morocco with the English envoy, and has just published a book of his experiences.

THE two composite figures, typifying the American student of both sexes, were exhibited in the studio of the Boston sculptor, Henry Kitson, last week. They were modeled after the averaged data gathered by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard, who caused measurements to be taken of several thousand young men and women. Dr. Sargent knows as much about anthropometry as anybody in the country.

FOR some time the Harvard and Princeton debating societies have been corresponding with the Yale Union in an endeavor to induce the Yale men to form a triangular debating league between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. Yale, however, holds back. The scheme is to have six big debates next year, two in each of the three cities—New York, Cambridge, and New Haven—and to have a championship awarded, just as in athletic sports.

SALOON MEN USE DYNAMITE.

The Residences of Three Iowa Temperance Advocates Blown Up.

The residences of three prominent temperance leaders of Muscatine, Ia., Postmaster John Mahon, N. Rosenberger, an attorney, and E. M. Kessinger, a retired capitalist, who have been very active and successful in the prosecution of saloonkeepers for violations of the State prohibitory law, were completely wrecked by dynamite explosions.

Fortunately no one was injured by the dastardly work, but the families had miraculous escapes from death. The explosions took place almost simultaneously, although the three residences were in different parts of the city.

The crime is, laid at the doors of the saloon men. Mr. Mahon is now serving his fourth term as postmaster of Muscatine, being one of the first-class postmasters appointed by President Harrison whose term has not yet expired.

He has been editor and publisher of the Muscatine Journal since 1852 and is one of the most prominent men in the State. The saloonkeepers feel very bitter toward him, charging him with being responsible for the suits brought against them and the presence here of J. Harvey, president of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance, to conduct their prosecution.

Mr. Rosenburger has assisted in prosecuting the liquor men and Mr. Kessinger has been individually very active in movements against the grog shop keepers.

TOWNSEND, the man who wrote to Gladstone, threatening his life because of the home-rule bill, has been remanded to court for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE joint committee of the Legislature to investigate alleged faulty work in the construction of the new Wernersville Hospital will report that it has found careless work in various places. Appropriation bills disbursing $1,398,494 were reported to the House from the Appropriations Committee.

EXCITEMENT is on the increase over the strange plague of lice in Earl and Ephrata townships, Lancaster county. The State Board of Health has declined aid.

BUSINESS men of Chester indorsed the action of Controller Hawthorne in withholding the salaries of officials refusing to take oath that they had not received fees.

THE contract was awarded for the construction of an electric railway from Allentown to Hellertown.

THE watchman of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarre, that was twice destroyed by fire some months ago, has been arrested, charged with incendiarism.

H. FRANK BUSH, who forged notes on Spring City, Royersford and Phœnixville banks, gave himself up and was committed to jail.

Judge Henderson, at Meadville, dismissed all the indictments against the Delamaters on account of irregularities in the sealing of the jury wheel.

The Lancaster County Sabbath Association, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Sabbath Association was formed at Lancaster.

EDWARD DUNSMORE, an ex-slave, died at Avondale, aged 109.

AT the instance of Democratic Common Councilmen the Court at Easton granted an alternative mandamus compelling Select Council to meet in joint session with Common Council to elect a City Solicitor.

THE Reading Baptist Association met in convention at Pottsville.

THE long fight between the city of Chester and the Franklin Fire Company, a part of the fire department came to a close, when the Franklin company was reinstated in the service. The company came in on precisely the same conditions offered at the time of the expulsion.

Night watchman Kelly, while passing the South Bethlehem National Bank on his beat was attracted by the loud barking of a dog within the building. The officer soon discovered a man sneaking out the back way. Officer Kelly fired at the runaway. The noise brought Sergeant Hildenberger to the officer's aid and the man was soon captured. At the hearing before Justice Krauskop he gave his name as Alvin Madeiris, of New Orleans. He was sent to Easton jail.

Levi Luken, of Chester, and J. H. Fetters, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been spending a few days at the Neshaminy Grove house near Bristol, drove into town and, while stopping at the Closson House for a few minutes, Mr. Lukens got out and left Mr. Fetters in the carriage. Some boys threw a stone and the horse took fright and dashed down Main Street to the boat wharf where the steamer Twilight was lying. As the horse neared the wharf it made a great plunge and threw Mr. Fetters out and badly injured him. The horse and carriage then dashed into the river between the wharf and boat. The horse was drowned before it could be got out. It was owned by Mr. Luken and valued at $1,000.

THE bill providing for compulsory arbitration that had already passed the House passed the Senate finally; also the House bill providing that voters must cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Farr compulsory education bill, and it goes to the Governor. Among the measures that have received the Governor's approval are that authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant teachers' certificates to graduates of recognized colleges and that authorizing corporations to pay pensions for faithful and long continued services.

Commencement day at the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster was marked by the breaking of ground for the new Seminary buildings.

Governor Pattison appointed a number of gentlemen as a committee to represent Pennsylvania at the convention to be held at Chicago on June 5 and 6 to consider the combinations formed to raise the price of fuel.

A 2½ per cent. dividend will be paid to creditors of the collapsed Rockafellow Bank, Wilkes-Barre.

The members of the Wrought Iron Pipe Association met at Pittsburg and agreed to maintain prices.

THE Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association urged the Legislature to appropriate funds for the establishment of needed experiment stations.

A plague of lice is annoying many of the residents of West Earl Township, Lancaster County.

A large number of railroad and other corporations have appealed from the tax settlement of the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

THE Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers will prepare a scale of wages for this year, providing for a considerable reduction in wages.

JUDGE HENDERSON, at Meadville, quashed all the indictments against the Delamaters for embezzlement.

CREMATED IN A BARN.

Three-Year-Old Boys Unable to Escape —Their Mother's Futile Efforts.

Willis Scully and Thomas Lavere, two small boys, went into a barn to play near the former's home in Oswego, N. Y. They locked the door on the inside. Shortly afterward Mrs. Scully heard their screams and going to the door, was horrified to see the front of the barn in flames. From the inside came the agonized cries of the children.

The mother rushed to the barn door but could not open it. Running to the rear of the barn she attempted to tear off the boards with her fingers, but the flames drove her away and the cries of the children ceased. They were burned beyond recognition.

The flames spread to the Scully house, which was destroyed, also a barn owned by Wm. Dinnen. The mother of the Lavere boy lay in bed ill at her home near by. It is feared she will die from the shock. It is supposed the children started to build a bonfire on the barn floor. They were three-years-old each.

CABLE SPARKS.

ITALY'S grain crop will be short 113,000,000 bushels.

AN actor in an Austrian theatre committed suicide on the stage.

ARCHDUKE EUGENE was badly hurt by being thrown from his horse at Budapest.

THE Bank of Victoria, of Melbourne, has failed. The deposits amount to £7,000,000.

THE British Imperial Institute was dedicated by Queen Victoria with imposing ceremony.

A DROUGHT of two months' duration is causing great damage in the south of England.

ARGUMENTS upon England's side of the Bering sea case was begun before the court of arbitration.

HENRY A. ALEXANDER, of the New York bar, has been appointed counsel to the embassy of the United States in Paris.

IT is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed governor-general of Canada in the place of the Earl of Derby.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, according to a London interviewer, says that he believes Gladstone will not be able to secure home rule for Ireland.

Two persons have been arrested in Dublin on suspicion of having been concerned in exploding a dynamite bomb in the quadrangle of the Four Courts.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S address to his officers continues to be the absorbing topic of discussion throughout Germany. Preparations for the election are going actively forward.

THE King of Greece has requested M. Sotisopoulos, who was formerly minister of finance when M. Constoundouros was president of the council, to form a new ministry.

THE Prussian government has expressed its surprise to the Vatican that the Pope should have departed from his usual prudence in the political remarks he made to the German pilgrims.

THE famine in Central and Southeastern Russia has been followed by a fever which is decimating the population. Great suffering prevails. In Toboisk the cholera is increasing so rapidly that a corps of medical students has been sent from St. Petersburg to assist the physicians.

Looked Like a Natural Sequence.

A queer coincidence occurred in one of the city churches last Sunday. During the service one of the ushers notified a physician in the congregation that a call had been made for him in the vestibule. The doctor bounced out with hat and overcoat, and was soon on his way to see a patient. About ten minutes later the usher walked down the aisle until he came opposite a well-known undertaker. There was a whispered word or two, and the undertaker hurried out. It was not the same case, but he followed the doctor, and a broad smile floated over the congregation. —Atlanta Journal.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 80	@	$ 4 85
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72		75
CORN—No. 2 White	53		54
Yellow	50		51
Ear Yellow per bri	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	39		42
Mixed	24½		36
RYE—No. 2	62½		63
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	11 50		12 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@	$ 1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 7	@	$ 7¾
City Cows	4		4½
Southern No. 2	5¼		5½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 75	@	$ 80
Va. Yellow	4 00		5 00
Yams	2 50		3 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 20
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 9½	@	$ 10
Clear ribsides	10		10¼
Bacon sides	12		12½
Hams	15		15½
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50¼
LARD—Crude			11
Best refined			12
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 33	@	$ 34
Under fine	31		32
Roll	30		31
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11	@	$ 11¼
N. Y. flats	11¾		12
Skim Cheese	7		10
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 12½	@	$ 13
North Carolina	13½		14
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@	$ 11¾
Ducks, per lb	13		14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@	$ 5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	4 50		6 00
Hogs	7 75		8 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		28
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75		75½
RYE—Western	56		57
CORN—No. 2	48¾		48
OATS—No. 3	38¾		38½
BUTTER—State	22		26½
EGGS—State	16		16¾
CHEESE—State	9		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74¼		74½
CORN—No. 3	48¾		49
OATS—N. 3	39¾		40½
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	15½		16

TO MY WATCH.

Little watch, fast ticking out
All the hours of pain and doubt,
All the tumult, toil and strife
Making up our span of life,
With the heart-wrung sighs and tears
Falling faster with the years,
As the petals drop and fade
From the bloom life's Summer made,
Oh! what thoughts each other chase
As I look upon your face!

Every tick your motions give,
One tick less have I to live,
Did I realize this thought,
With such solemn meaning fraught,
When some new-born joy drew nigh
In the happy days gone by,
And your slight hands all too slow
Round about your face did go?
Ah! those tardy hours have passed
Would they were not now so fast!

Never stopping in your flight,
Never pausing day or night;
Not a moment's rest you crave
From the cradle to the grave.
With a never-ceasing motion,
Steadfast as the tides of ocean;
Seeming evermore to hurry,
Yet without a moment's flurry;
Till our worn hearts almost pray
That you would a moment stay.

All things rest—the clouds at noon,
And the leaves in nights of June;
And the grief-bewilde ed brain
When sleep falls like softest rain;
And the stars when day awakes,
And the day when Hesper shakes
Gleams of gold from out the skies
Into wandering lovers' eyes.
You alone speed on your way,
Never resting night or day.

Yet what joys those hands have brought!
Golden days with rapture fraught;
Golden days by sunlit fountain;
Golden days on breezy mountain;
Days made more divine by love
Than by radiance from above.
Ah! those hands that to the sense
Bring such joys and bear them hence;
Could we know what Time conceals
Neath those little ticking wheels!

Yet when those slight hands shall mark
That last hour when all grows dark;
And shall still keep ticking on
When earth's light from me is gone,
Little watch, your face shall be
Still a memory sweet to me,
Though diviner light may shine
On these opened eyes of mine.
For your hands that never cease
Bring at last the perfect peace.

—[Temple Bar.

TRAILED BY A PANTHER.

In the spring of '73 I entered the service of the Canadian Government in the capacity of a rodman in one of the numerous parties which at that time were engaged in trying to locate a practicable route for the projected Canadian Pacific Railway through the howling wilderness which stretched away westward from the shores of Lake Superior.

My party had spent the summer in running levels between Thunder Bay and Lake Shebandowan, and late in the fall had gone into camp near the first rapids of the Kaministiquia River, distant about twenty miles from its mouth.

More than two months had passed since the receipt of our last mail; so immediately upon our arrival at the river, a messenger had been dispatched for it to Prince Arthur's Landing, about twenty-three miles down stream, with instructions to return without delay.

Six days had elapsed since Sandy Macpherson, our messenger, had donned a clean shirt and bade us good-bye, with many a hearty assurance of a speedy return; and we were still looking anxiously and vainly down the trail for the first sign of his bushy whiskers.

On the evening of the day aforesaid the situation in camp had become simply desperate. Twenty big-fisted Highlanders sat on the trunk of a fallen tree just outside the camp and cursed Sandy Macpherson; and they were still at it when, late in the afternoon, I threw myself bodily into the ever-widening breach and announced my intention of starting for the Landing at once.

A lull in the men's swearing succeeded my declaration, and Sandy McPherson's heartless desertion of his brother Scotts in distress was forgotten as twenty pairs of hard, honest hands helped me to gird on my armor, which coasisted of an old muzzle loading "Colt's," and a heavy hunting knife.

The day had been a gloomy, threatening one, and just as I had completed my arrangements for departure, a cold drizzling rain set in. But off I went at an Indian lope, a half hour of which brought me to the junction of the trail with the Pigeon River railroad, at which point and close to the river bank, a crew of wood-choppers from the old Hudson Bay post of Fort William had recently erected a log shanty. As I was passing this lonely habitation two men, who were pushing a punt in the stream, hailed me and inquired whither I was bound. Upon learning that I was on my way to the settlement, they offered me a seat on a pile of empty meal sacks in the bottom of the boat, informed me at the same time that they were about to pull down to the company's farm, distant about six miles, to bring back a cargo of potatoes. I gladly accepted the invitation, and we were soon bowling down stream as fast as a two-mile current and four stout arms could send us.

My fellow-voyagers, who were both Scotchmen, seemed well pleased to have a guest, and chatted almost incessantly as the ugly craft shot down the swollen current.

We had been running in mid-stream from the start, but as the boat rounded a sharp bend in the river it shot into a narrow cove, which gradually terminated in a dark ravine. The craft was laid alongside the banks, and after having been told fully half a dozen times that I would find the mail-road by striking out to the right from the head of the ravine, I leaped ashore amid a perfect shower of "gude luck to ye."

I lost no time in getting out of the ravine, for night was closing fast, and it was of the utmost importance that I should reach the road while light enough remained to keep three trees in line. Reaching the level, I laid my course carefully and followed it at a run. I was going along in good shape when suddenly I found the ground sloping away sharply to the front, the slope terminating in a shallow ravine densely timbered with spruce and "Jack" pine. It was quite dark in this bottom, and the spruce grew in almost impenetrable clumps, making it impossible to follow a straight line. As I pushed my way with nervous haste through the dripping boughs I began to realize that the darkness about me was not entirely due to the lay of the ground and thickness of timber growth. The dull twilight had faded out as suddenly as if the sun had been instantly snuffed out of existance. As the daylight died the rain changed to a steady downpour, drenching me to the skin and chilling me to the marrow.

After a half-hour of struggling through a tangle of hazel thickets where the branches thrust themselves aggressively into my eyes, and a few remaining water-soaked leaves clung to my cheeks with a contact like that of a drowned man's hand, I came to the conclusion that I had been traversing the ravine lengthwise and in a direction parallel to the line of the mail road. I was on the point of changing my course when the ground sloped abruptly upward, and, scrambling up a bank of very greasy clay, I found myself in a clearing, one side of which seemed to me to stretch away indefinitely into the darkness. There was a smell of wet ashes and cinders in the air, and the half burned trunks of fallen trees were scattered about in a careless, unstudied manner.

For the twelfth time I extricated myself from an involuntary embrace with Mother Earth, and I was groping around for my hat, which had been lost in the last tumble, when my hand suddenly slipped downward into space, and a black gulf yawned before me, from falling bodily into which I was saved only by throwing myself heavily backward; in falling my hand came in contact with a partly consumed pine not. This I grasped and threw far out into the darkness. One, two, three seconds passed, and then the sound of a faint splash came from somewhere below. The missile had fallen into the river.

Then for the first time I became vividly conscious of the disagreeable fact that I was lost, and I had presented to me the delightful alternative of perishing from cold if I remained much longer in a state of inaction, or of breaking my neck if I moved from the spot.

As I sat staring into the darkness—my eyes gradually becoming accustomed to it—the indistinct outline of the river bank slowly unfolded itself to me. Trusting to my keenness of vision to keep me from tumbling over the bluff, I arose and began making my way slowly along it. I knew that down stream lay to the left, and I was making tolerably good time in that direction when suddenly, from out of the darkness behind me, there came a sound that seemed to draw the last drop of blood from the chilled extremities to the heart, stilling that organ until I fairly gasped for breath.

A laugh, a wild exulting laugh, rose high above the roaring of the storm, followed in the next instant by a succession of unearthly screams that caused each hair of my head to stand out as if electrified. While my hand instinctively clutched the butt of the revolver, yet I drew it forth with a feeling that I had to contend with something more than mortal, against which earthly weapons would be of no avail.

Cold, fatigue, the possibility of perishing from exposure—all were forgotten as I listened to that thrilling cry. It was the cry of a panther—the mountain lion of California, the puma of Mexico, the jaguar of the Amazonian forests—and it came from the top of a clump of lofty pines not twenty yards away. Then I knew that the dark object which had glided past me in the darkness was no creature of the imagination, and my teeth chattered violently from something besides cold when I thought of how close the treacherous brute had been to me. Passing the Colt's into the left hand I drew the hunting-knife and tightening the loop around my wrist, I dashed away down the river as fast as the roughness of the country and the darkness would permit.

I had no hope of eluding pursuit as I tore through hazel thickets, stumbled over fallen trees, tumbled into slippery gullies and scrambled frantically out of them again. But I knew that less than a mile down stream, on a narrow strip of bottom land, I should find—if I should ever live to reach it—a small block house which for years had been occupied during the haying season by laborers from the Catholic mission at Fort William.

As I sped along I seemed to see my back trail stretching out in perspective before me as if reflected in a mirror. A deep gully whinch I at once recognized on account of having fallen into it—stood out with a startling clearness, and on its farther edge I saw the gaunt form of a gigantic panther, craning its long, sinewy neck out over the gulf as it sniffed vigorously at the spot where I had fallen. Suddenly it gathered itself up, gazed intently in the direction that I had taken, cleared the gully with a vaulting spring and came bounding after me, screaming at every bound! There was no mistake about the screaming, for the forest was ringing with it when I staggered out into the clearing on the further side of which stood the block house.

I knew that on the left of the clearing a deep pool lay, bordered by a quagmire, which, at one point, was separated from the river by a strip of low ground, scarcely ten yards in width. This pool found an outlet into the river by means of a sluggish creek, about twenty feet in width, with a broad margin of deep mire.

Fortunately I had visited this clearing early in the summer, while running "trail" lines out from Fort William, and had taken many a meal with the mission haymakers in the old log house. Moreover, I had been specially assigned to the duty of charting the pool and its outlet, to which circumstance I am, no doubt, indebted for not having died a death by suffocation that night in the almost bottomless mire of the creek.

Near the creek stood a low haystack with its "binding poles" reaching nearly to the ground. Thrusting the revolver in its holster, and taking the knife in my teeth, I seized one of these poles, tore it from its fastenings, and pushed it into the creek until its outer end was clear of the strip of mire. Although the pole sank under me until I was knee deep in the clinging mud, I managed to reach the deep, open water. I knew that there was a good landing place near the mouth of the creek, so plunging in, I struck out down the stream. I had taken scarcely a dozen strokes when my knees bumped against a smooth, hard bottom. I reached the top of the bank with the utmost difficulty, my limbs had grown so benumbed. As I reeled against the blockhouse door I tried to shout for help, but the words died in my throat. I felt around for the old latch string, which I had always found "hanging outside." It was missing, and in its place was a huge padlock. The door was locked hard and fast! In vain I threw myself against it—equally vain was my search for something that could be used as a battering-ram. I had just given up trying to break the lock with the butt of my revolver, when the panther broke cover across the creek. There was not a moment to lose, for I knew that my foe was a good swimmer.

In the rear of the shanty, and about six feet from it stood a tall haystack, the sides of which were almost perpendicular. My only remaining hope lay in reaching the top of that stack. The rough corners of the shanty afforded an excellent foothold, so that I reached the roof without difficulty. Running along the ridge, knife in hand, I leaped to the stack, and driving knife downward into it, pulled myself to the top. Tearing away a portion of the thatch, I worked my way, head foremost, into the newly gathered hay, to the centre of the stack. Half dead from the cold and exhaustion, I lay there with the quick surge of my pulse sounding in my ears with the distinctness of a drum beat.

While I did not care to hope that I had wholly outwitted the panther, I was at least safe from immediate attack. Moreover, I was assured of a breathing spell, without which I should have been as a child in the clutches of the powerful brute that was making the clearing resound with its cries.

Suddenly the cries ceased, and the stillness of death reigned in the great gloomy bottom. I clutched my knife tightly and listened. I had just begun to flatter myself that the panther had lost the trail at the creek, and had abandoned the pursuit, when a deep throated growl came from the roof of the shanty, and in the next breath the stack was shaken from top to bottom, as the savage beast landed upon it directly over my head. And there it lay, a dead, suffocating weight, waiting, no doubt, for some untoward accident to betray my true position.

For fully fifteen minutes I lay there, hardly able to breathe, much less to stir a muscle, when I was suddenly taken with an acute chill, and in spite of every effort to keep it back, a convulsive shiver ran through my frame. That settled it. In the next instant the swaying and rocking of the stack told me that the ferocious creature was digging down to me with teeth and talons, and that the crisis of my life was close at hand.

The brute was digging right over the spot where my head lay. Changing my position slightly, I turned on my left side just as a paw was thrust into the space which my head had lately occupied. Of course I could not see the paw, but I could feel it, for it brushed against my face as it buried itself deeply into the hay alongside me. I knew that the sharp fangs would soon follow.

I clutched the sinewy leg that rested so close to my face that I might have touched it by simply thrusting out my tongue. With a quick movement of my right hand I forced the knife upward through the hay until I felt a spasmodic twitching in the muscles of the leg, around which my left hand had closed in a death-grip. The point of the knife had found the panther's hide. Throwing the whole of my failing strength into the effort I drove the knife sharply upward—once, twice, thrice, as far as the hilts would let it go—and loosened my grip on the leg.

With a yell of agony the mortally-stricken brute sprung upward, fell back on the stack, thrashed around there for a while, and, finally rolling off, struck the ground a dead thud, that told me how well the knife had done its work.

I had not the faintest recollection of leaving my hiding place that night, but when morning dawned I was found by one of the Mission herders miles down the river wandering about the woods in a delirium of fever, and with a bloody hunting knife dangling by its loop from my wrist.

In a little whitewashed bedroom of the old Mission I saw, during the following fortnight, panthers enough to have stocked a dozen menageries. When at last I was able to sit up and talk I learned that during the first week of my illness searching parties had scoured the woods in quest of the supposed victim of the bloody knife that had been found on my person. At last an Ojibway trapper struck my back trail and followed it up. At the foot of the haystack in the clearing he found the carcass of the panther lying just where it had fallen, with its heart divided in two. The creature weighed 162 pounds; and measured seven feet three from tip to tip.

Oldest Settlements in the United States.

In 1565 the first permanent settlement in the United States was made at St. Augustine, Fla., by a party of Spaniards under Melendez. Between the years 1540 and 1583 Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Captain Francisco de Coronado and Don Antonio de Espejo explored New Mexico and occupied temporarily various points in that region. In the latter year Don Antonio de Espejo took possession of a native pueblo, or town, called Tueas or Toas, and named it La Ciudad de Santa Fe, which was identical in site with the present capital of New Mexico. Between 1590 and 1595 forts, colonies and missions were established in Mexico by Juan de Ouate. In 1607 the first permanent English settlement was planted by the London company in Virginia at Jamestown, which was so called in honor of James I. In 1614 the Dutch planted an infant settlement on Manhattan island, which they called New Amsterdam, and in 1615 a settlement was made at Albany by the same nation.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

That Little Loan—In Doubt—Helping Him Out—Up to Date—The Critics, Etc., Etc.

THAT LITTLE LOAN.

Hicks—Say, see here, when are you going to pay me that $10 you owe me?

Dix—Old man, I forgot all about it. I'll make a note of it now.

Hicks—Better make it a sight draft.—[Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

IN DOUBT.

"Are you going to see the play to-night?"

"I am going to the theatre, but whether I shall see the play or only an opportunity to study the latest forms of millinery architecture I cannot tell."

HELPING HIM OUT.

He tried to kiss the maiden true,
For fear that he would fail
She did as we had better do—
She gently drew the veil.

—[Judge.

UP TO DATE.

First Frenchman—I would challenge you to deadly combat but for one thing.

Second Frenchman—What is that?

First Frenchman—There is a clause in my insurance policy against duelling.—[New York Herald.

THE CRITICS.

Enthusiastic Listener (as the amateur pianist concludes)—I tell you, sir, that was a rare musical treat!

Matter-of-Fact Listener — Yes, I thought myself it wasn't very well done.—[Buffalo Courier.

THE WRONG END.

Mr. Binks (something of a philosopher)—It would be less unpleasant for people to economize if they did not insist on beginning at the wrong end.

Mrs. Binks—Of course. There's Mrs. Winks, for instance. She might have gone without overshoes, and no one would notice it; but, instead of that, she went and bought a cheap bonnet.—[New York Weekly.

PROPER PRIDE.

He—Wasn't that the Countess of Mohair that just went by? I thought you told me she was a friend of yours.

She—Oh, we meet occasionally, and all that—but I've really been obliged to drop Lady Mohair, I'm sorry to say.

He—Dear me—really. What for?

She—Oh, well—she always deliberately turns her back on me when I try to speak to her, and looks another way when I bow, or else coolly stares me in the face and takes no notice whatever—so now I make a point of cutting her dead.—[Punch.

NOT POLITE.

He—Truth is stranger than fiction.

She (insinuatingly)—It is to some persons.—[Boston Transcript.

IN A PREDICAMENT.

Nurse — How am I to treat that little tailor who was brought to the hospital to-day? He's terribly thin, you know.

Physician—Put two mustard plasters on him—one on his chest and the other on his back.

Nurse—That's all right, but suppose the two plasters come together?—[Fliegende Blaetter.

A LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

Baroness—Clara, bring me that dozen pocket handkerchiefs in which I told you to mark my monogram.

Lady's Maid—Here they are, my lady.

Baroness—But how is this? You haven't marked all of them with my monogram?

Lady's Maid—Indeed, I have, my lady. I marked one with your mongram, and I marked all the others with the word "Ditto."

A NEW VIEW.

American Actor—I think these foreign actors should be allowed to come into this country free of duty.

Friend—Well, I don't.

A. A.—Well, I do. There is a recent decision that Egyptian mummies can be imported free of duties, and that's what most of these foreign actors are. Why favor the Egyptians?—[Texas Siftings.

FINANCIAL REPARTEE.

"I am worth twenty of you," said the dollar bill to the nickel.

"That's what you say," replied the nickel, "but I notice that I can buy a cigar without having to go broke, which is more than you ever do."—[Indianapolis Journal.

A BOOD OF SYMPATHY.

Bagley—Tall girls are all the rage now.

Brace—That may be, but I like short ones better.

Bagley—Why so?

Brace—I'm generally short myself.—[New York Herald.

A BELIEVER IN MODERATION.

Jack Ford—Don't be so down on your luck, old man. Remember, "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

Upperson Walker—Oh, it isn't its uses; it is its abuses I object to!—[Puck.

VERY LIKELY.

"So she has rejected you?"

"Yes."

"What was the matter?"

"I don't know."

"Feel bad?"

"I do; she is such a sensible girl."

"H'm! If she had less sense you might have got her."

THE RETROUSSE NOSE.

'Tis by a statistician said—
And in statistics truth you find—
That girls with turned up noses wed
Much sooner than the straight-nosed kind.

From this fact the conclusion flows:
Though it accords with nature's plan
Sometimes to tilt a maiden's nose,
It isn't tilted at a man.

—[New York Press.

A DANGEROUS RIVAL.

"Have you any hopes of winning her?"

"I had, but I haven't now. I have a rival."

"Who is he?"

"Young Tiltednose."

"Is he socially popular?"

"Socially popular? Why, man, he's at the head of our amateur theatrical club."—[New York Press.

WHERE THE CHICKEN GOT THE AX.

Menagerie Assistant—The big ostrich attempted to swallow a turnip to-day and choked itself.

Manager—H'm! Got it in the neck.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY.

Mrs. Slimdiet—I do have such a time getting my boarders up in the morning. I've tried bell-ringing, gong-banging, door-knocking, and everything.

Boarder—That shows that the sense of hearing is not easily aroused in sleeping persons.

"I should say it wasn't."

"No; there's no doubt on that subject. Try awakening the sense of smell."

"Smell? But how?"

"I think the odor of a broiling porterhouse steak might be effective."—[New York Weekly.

IN THE WRONG CHAIR.

Uncle Treetop (on his way to dentist's office)—Most likely it'll stop aching by the time I get in the chair. If it does, I swan I'll pretend I've made a mistake and tell him I want a hair cut.

MERCENARY.

Teacher—Now, Robbie, you may name the five senses.

Robbie—The one cent, the nickel, the ten, the twenty-five, and the fifty cents.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Poor Man—Well, did you buy that book telling all about how to economize in the kitchen?

Wife—Yes, I've got it.

Poor man—That's good. What does it say?

Wife—It's full of recipes telling how to utilize cold roast turkey—but we haven't the turkey.—[New York Weekly.

MODUS VIVENDI.

"You say you wunst lived off the fat of the land," jeered Walkabout Beggs. "How'd ye eat it?"

"Ett it with the forks of the road," responded Rusty Rufus.—[Chicago Tribune.

ONE OF THEM COLD.

Little Girl—It's all nonsense 'bout ole maids never tellin' their age.

Little Boy—Why?

"Queen Elizabeth was an old maid, wasn't she?"

"Yes."

"Well, th' papers say Professor Dryasdust is goin' to lecture on 'The Age of Elizabeth,' so there."—[Good News.

A PHILOSOPHICAL MIND.

Little Boy—The hens out West must be awful little."

Mamma—Why so?

Little Boy—Uncle John says he's seen hailstones there as large as hen's eggs.—[Good News.

AN IRRESTIBLE BAIT.

"Gentlemen," said the Sheriff, putting his head into the jury room, "if there is no chance of your agreeing immediately on a verdict the Judge will step out to lunch."

"Tell his Honor he may go to lunch," said the foreman.

"I was about to add," continued the Sheriff, "that the circus comes into town at 2 o'clock, and its 20 minutes to 2 now."

"H'm!" said the foreman, "tell the Judge to hold on half a minute."—[New York Press.

METHOD IN IT.

Jess—I don't see how you can be such a goose as to engage yourself to Dickey Bird.

Bess—He has a rich bachelor uncle.

Jess—Then why don't you marry the uncle?

Bess—I have to have an introduction first, don't I?

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

"Curious marriage that yesterday."

"How curious?"

"The bride was given away, and the girls are saying the groom threw himself away."

Were Good Words Once.

The number of obsolete words that are to be found in Webster's Dictionary is considerably larger than people have any idea of. The following letter, written by an alleged poet to an editor, who had treated his poetry with derision, furnishes some idea of them:

"SIR: You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle! Like those who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their vagicity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my pollymathic genius uses with uberty to abligate the tongues of the weetless! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words as though they were trangrams. I will not conscervate reproaches—I will oduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my coadjuvancy must have given you when I offered to become your fantor and adminicle. I will not speak of the lippitude, the oblepsy, you have shown in exacerbating me, one whose genius you should have approached with mental discalceation. So I tell you, without supervacaneous words, nothing will render ignoscible your conduct to me. I warn you that I would vellicate your nose if I thought that any moral diarthrosis thereby could be performed—if I thought I should not impignorate my reputation. Go, tachygraphic scrogle, band with your crass inquinate fantors; draw objectations from the thought, if you can, of having synchronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton!"

And yet all these words are to be found in the dictionary.—[Boston Herald.

All animals whose habitat is the Arctic regions turn white in winter.

Commerce of Long Island Sound.

"The American coast has many fair spots, but its gilt edge, so to speak, is the country bordering on Long Island Sound," said Captain Charles Hervey Townsend, of Connecticut. The captain is famous as the projector and persistent promoter of the great breakwater now being constructed by the Government at New Haven.

"It is a grand work," said he, "and will be of immense benefit to the country I have just eulogized. The breakwater will be about two and a half miles long, and will give us a roadstead of ten square miles, in which the fleets of the world may float securely.

"At low tide there will be eight fathoms of water. About one mile of the work is finished, and to complete it will cost, according to the estimates, $2,200,000. Its great utility will be appreciated when I tell you that the value of the shipments to New York via Long Island Sound are greater than the total of that which comes in by way of Sandy Hook. The commerce that finds its way into New York through this eastern approach surpasses any other waterway traffic in America. Along this very Sound in the not distant future, it is within the bounds of reason to believe that 10,000,000 people will have homes."—Washington Post.

Francis A. Hobart, after having been Moderator of the town of Braintree, Mass., for twenty-three years, had declined a re-election. He is not yet sixty years old.

Mr. Geo. W. Twist
Coloma, Wis.

All Run Down

A Puzzling Case---How Health Was Restored

Gained From 135 to 176 Pounds.

"A few years ago my health failed me, and I consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine failed to give relief. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken several bottles and am much improved. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health. Formerly I weighed 135 pounds, now I balance the scales at 176 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a great benefit to me, and I have recommended it to friends, who realize good results by its use." GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box 25 cents.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

D. H. BILGER, Esq.
Hulmeville, Pa.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED!

La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured

READ WHAT MR. BILGER SAYS:—"I had a bad attack of Grippe; caught cold and it lodged in my **kidneys** and **liver**, and Oh! such **pain** and **misery in my back** and legs. The Physician's medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck and **given up to die.** Before I had taken the second bottle of Swamp-Root I felt better, and to-day am just as well and strong as ever (not a trace of the Grippe is left) **Swamp-Root saved my life.**" D. H. BILGER.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

Dr. Kilmer's **Parilla Liver Pills** ARE THE BEST! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 18.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Cracker agent Wilson, of Mifflinburg, was in town on Tuesday, taking orders.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, has been visiting friends in and about Centre Hall the past week.

——Mr. George Reiber, one of the most useful citizens of the south side of the valley, gave our sanctum a call.

——Deputy prothonotary David R. Foreman, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, east of Centre Hall.

——Prof. Chriswell has been making excellent use of a new kodak, and has been actively pressing the button and taking views of all points.

——Mr. M. B. Richard, of our town, left for Altoona on Saturday, where he has secured work at carpentering for several months.

——Mrs. H. E. Shadle, of Williamsport, arrived Wednesday for a few weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitner, west of town.

——P. B. Jordon, from the south precinct gave us a call. He informs us that generally over there work has been delayed by the backward spring.

——William Goheen advertises in this issue the farm belonging to his father's estate, at public sale. It is a choice property and a safe investment. Read the ad. in the REPORTER.

——Mr. W. T. Speer, one of Bellefonte's industrious Democrats, gave the REPORTER a call. He is out looking up his chances for Treasurer, and is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

——Mr. Charley Shiffler was an arrival in Centre Hall, his native home, last week, and remained several days. Charley is located at Big Run, Pa., and from appearances, he is prospering.

——D. F. Luse and wife returned on Saturday from Chicago, where for the past three or four weeks they have been taking in the Fair. He says the exposition is great; but not yet completed, but there is enough to be seen as it is.

——Commissioner Jim Strohm and family of Bellefonte, spent several days of last week in and about Centre Hill, the guests of friends. Jim tried his luck at pulling out the speckled beauties, and he was honest enough to admit that he had none.

——Dan Reynolds and Frank Crawford drove across to Mifflin county last Saturday afternoon, and on the way across the mountains, the front wheel of the buggy came off, at least so they say, and threw Frank out. The side of his head and face was badly skinned and bruised, and looks as though he had attempted frescoing himself with a piece of barb wire.

——C. K. Sober, John F. Duncan, esq., of Lewisburg, and Mr. Culberson, of Millheim, tarried over night, Monday at Centre Hall, and left early Tuesday morning for the head of Stone Creek, to inspect a large body of timberland which Mr. Sober owns in that wild section and is for sale, expecting to return in the evening. Speckled beauties being reported plenty in Stone creek, Mr. Duncan provided himself with some Centre Hall angle worms and fish hooks, to try his skill in hooking some of the Stone creek beauties. Whether a sale was made and how many trout were caught we did not learn.

MEMORIAL DAY

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Day Will be Appropriately Observed.—Speakers Secured to Deliver Addresses.—Home Talent Throughout.

All arrangements have been made by the committee appointed from Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R., for the proper obsevrance of Memorial Day, on Tuesday, May 30th, the day set apart each year to decorate the graves and do honor to the memory of those noble and brave men who risked their lives in defense of their country.

The services at Centre Hall will be held at five o'clock in the afternoon. As heretofore, the paraders will meet in the grove, and there form in line of march, proceeding up street to the cemetery, where the decoration services will held.

Christ. H. Murray, who graduates with the Senior class at Princeton, will deliver the address of the day. The ministers of the town have also been invited to participate in the exercises. The Sunday schools and other organizations have been extended invitations. A band or drum corps will secured to furnish martial music.

The veterans in and around Spring Mills, together with the Sabbath schools generally, will decorate the graves of departed soldiers at Farmers Mills, Spring Mills, and Georges Valley in the following order: At 9.30 a. m., at Farmers Mills; 2 p. m., Georges Valley, and at 5.30 p. m., at Spring Mills. Henry C. Quigley will be the speaker at Spring Mills; Rev. S. H. Eisenberg at Farmers Mills; and Dr. D. M. Wolf at Georges Valley. The veterans will be accompanied by a band and drum corps.

Memorial services will be held on the Sunday previous, in the Sprucetown M. E. church. The sermon will be delivered before the Post by Rev. Minnich.

He Was No Dunce.

The Mt. Carmel *News* says that a Mt. Carmel pastor was sitting in his library one evening recently when a knock at the door came. He answered and found a couple who desired to be united in matrimony. The pastor asked them into his parlor and performed the marriage ceremony, after which the groom handed him a sealed envelope supposed to have contained the usual compensation. The happy couple departed, and the reverend gentleman opened the envelope and found the following note: "If she turns out as well as I think she will I will come back and pay you for your services."

Not For Tresspassers.

Persons who fix up spring guns for tresspassers should be very careful in regard to such work, as they can be severely punished for any injuries that may result from the same, according to the ruling of Judge White, in Pittsburg, a few days ago. Such guns may be arranged for buildings to protect them from burglars, but cannot be placed for tresspassers on property.

Not Hard to Beat.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Times* boasts of two Philadelphia anglers who came up into this part of the state to catch trout, and after two days fishing went home with sixty-seven trout. Any of our ordinary fishermen can do that alone in one day. The writer has caught one hundred in seven or eight hour's fishing.

Secured the Mail Route.

The post office department has awarded to Boozer Bros. the contract to carry the mails from the post office to the station. The late Michael Willow was former contracter, and the vacancy was occasioned by his death. Four trips per day are required for our service and as many more as are required.

They are Responsible.

The emancipation of married women in this state is complete. Judge Arnold decided that a married women who gave a note in payment of her husband's debts is responsible therefor. Married women were at one time under an actual, as well as legal, disability to make contracts. They now have a right to sue and be sued.

A Choice Selection of Wall Paper.

J. S. Dauberman & Son have a fine selection of wall paper on hand; all the different grades from which to make a good selection, and at reasonable prices. Persons desiring to do papering this spring will do well to inspect their stock before going elsewhere. Their stock is not to be excelled.

Enrolled Ten New Members.

Last Sabbath morning ten new members were received into membership of the Reformed church by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg. The congregation has now a larger membership than ever.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WILL RESIGN.

Rev. H. C. Baskerville Will Resign His Pastorate at Centre Hall.

Last Sunday afternoon, Rev. Henry C. Baskerville, pastor of the Sinking Creek charge of the Presbyterian church, publicly announced from ths Centre Hall pulpit, that he would present his resignation as pastor of this charge at the next meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery. The Presbytery will convene at Huntingdon on June 13th, when Rev. Baskerville's resignation will be considered.

The Sinking Creek charge of which Rev. Baskerville is pastor, is composed of the Centre Hall, Centre Hill and Spring Mills congregations, and during his three years' pastorate, has labored zealously and earnestly to build up the charge. When he took this charge three years ago, the pretty little edifice in which the Centre Hall congregation worship at present, was in an unfinished state and not near completion, but he took hand and had his efforts crowned by having it dedicated free of debt.

The citizens of Centre Hall will be sorry to have Rev. Baskerville remove from their midst. He is a most eloquent minister, and it will be with regret that he severs his connection with this charge.

Doubly Named.

There are quite a number of small towns in the state and in the county, that carry two names, often causing confusion to travelers and letter writers.

We have a smart little town in this county, the postoffice name of which is Fleming, but the railroad and town designation give it the name of Unionville. Snyder county has a town the postoffice name being Beaver Springs, while the town name is Adamsbnrg. Spring Mills, in our county, goes by that name as a town and postoffice, but as a railroad station it is named Rising Springs.

There are quite a number of similar instances of double names, which are very confusing and cause annoyance in correspondence, shipping goods, and in traveling. One designation, in these cases should be dropped.

Close Tomorrow.

The public schools close tomorrow, Friday afternoon. It will be the wind-up of an eight-months term, and it is and has been long-looked forward to by the pupils when school is over and they can have a vacation. Examinations for promotion have been held this week, and the last several days will be devoted entirely to them, and many a scholar is on the anxious bench wondering whether he has passed and if the next term will find him in advanced classes. As there are four months intervening until school opens again in September, we have heard of no one starting a summer school, and the scholars will have a long vacation.

Road Rough.

The railroad track is in a very rough condition since the frost has gone out of the ground, and the company are not making strenuous effort to put it in a proper shape, instead they have reduced the force of men on each section and for two months only two men are allowed Section Foreman Smetzler, who has over five miles of track under his supervision. The railroad company is retrenching expenses, but they should begin at the other end and cut down some of the high salaries and put the road bed in proper shape.

On Free Advertising.

An exchange makes these sensible observations: Every line in a newspaper costs the proprietor something. If it is for the benefit of an individual it should be paid for. If the grocer were asked to contribute groceries to one abundantly able to pay for them, he would refuse. The proprietor of a newspaper must pay for the free advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many that a newspaper has space in its columns to rent, and must rent it to live. To give away rent for anything less than living rates is as fatal to a newspaper as for a landlord to furnish rent freer

Look Out For Him.

There are reports on the way telling of a man who stops at a hotel claiming that he has a car load of horses coming, gets sale notices printed, engages an auctioneer, stabling for his horses, &c., and then, pretending he is short a little cash, tries to borrow. He is aged about 55 years, nearly six feet tall, wears glasses, one eye defective, short dark beard, a good talker, German accent. He worked Towanda early in April, Bloomsburg about April 15th, and Lewistown April 30th.

Kipp Bill Defeated.

Many fishermen and hunters will be pleased to learn that the Kipp bill, which prohibited hunters and fishermen from trespassing on wild lands under a penalty of ten dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, was defeated in the house a few days ago.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

A Dwelling at State College Destroyed on Monday morning.

The frame house owned and occupied by Frank Gates, a young carpenter of State College, was destroyed early on Monday morning. Very few of the household effects were saved. The loss is estimated at $1200 and is fully covered by insurance. The fire occured under rather peculiar circumstances and several insurance adjusters are now engaged in the case.

About 11 o'clock Sunday night two college students who had been after a doctor for a sick companion were returning home when they discovered flames and smoke coming from a window of the Gate's house. They at once gave the alarm and entering the front door which was partly open succeeding in smothering the fire which seemed confined to the stair case and sitting room. Mr. and Mrs. Gates gave them very little assistance and convinced that something was wrong, the students quietly awakened the people living in the neighborhood and a watch was kept. Shortly after midnight smoke again rolled from the windows and the house was soon destroyed. The house had been on fire twice before within a few weeks.

The Crop Outlook.

The grain fields of our county do not present the best appearance in some localities, and the crop at best will barely come up to an average. Corn, oats and potatoes have been planted a little late, yet in ample time to turn out well with a fairly favorable summer. The fruit, thus far, seems all right. Many of our farmers are wisely curtailing their wheat acreage on account of the low prices and no prospect of getting any better.

Have It Abated.

The everlasting mud puddle in the square should have been abated long ago as a nuisance. It is a disgrace to the town. The council should take such steps as will oblige the pike company to do a little work there for decency's sake, as the puddle or puddles are clearly on the property of the pike. If the council will not do its duty in the matter, citizens can make complaint to court, and find a remedy. The shame has existed for a number of years.

Should Have a Railroad.

With a new railroad to Bellefonte, if there could also be one through Brush valley, our county would have all needed railroad facilities. It is a pity the Bellefonte and Mill Hall branch was not located through Brush valley, from West Milton to Bellefonte. This would have been a practicable route and opened up an immense lumber region in the Brush valley narrows, and given Bellefonte better benefits. Still, we look forward to the time when a railway will run through Brush valley.

Summer Is Here.

Summer has started in all at once, and in right good earnest, with sunshine that really means business. Already we hear the growler say it is getting too warm, the echo of his growl that it was too cool, having scarce died away. Of all persons to regulate the weather, we think the growler would be the last one to manufacture it to satisfaction.

Lilac Tea.

The members and friends of the M. E. church, of Centre Hall and vicinity will serve a Lilac Tea to the public, on the afternoon and evening of Decoration Day, in Harper & Kreamer's hall, to which all are invited. Proceeds of the evening are to be applied to a good cause. Come and help us along.

Respectfully,
COMMITTEE.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

An Ugly Cut.

On Thursday last, while killing a calf, Michael Condo accidently cut an ugly gash in his left leg, above the knee, with a large sharp knife; the wound is likely to trouble him for some time.

Administer the Lord's Supper.

Next Sabbath morning at the usual hour, holy communion will be administered in the Lutheran church, by Rev. Fischer. Preparatory services will be held on Saturday afternoon previous.

Pay Train.

Superintendent Westfall, and lot of railroad officials and ladies passed over the road on Monday, and each of the employes received a check for which they were grateful.

Musical College.

The Summer Term opens July 24th, in Vocal and Instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. 3t

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Mr. John Musser Loses a Leg While Quarrying Stone in Union County.—A Test Case, Etc.

Shortly after dinner on Wednesday, 10th, while Mr. John Musser and Mr. Galen Shively, of Mifflinburg, were engaged in blasting stone in a quarry on the hillside, the former was struck with a stone on his right leg, a little above the ankle, breaking it badly—a compound fracture—the bone protruding through the flesh. It seems that while Mr. Shively was controlling the the blast, Mr. Musser had gone a goodly distance away to warn some boys in the neighborhood to keep away, when the explosion took place, a stone weighing about twenty pounds struck him, as above stated. As quickly as possible he was carried home and Drs. J. C. and Ralph Steans summoned, who dressed and set the wounded limb. They will do their best to save it, but it is much feared that amputation may yet prove necessary to save his life. Truly it is a sad misfortune, as he is a hard working man with a family.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph*.

Will Sue the Beech Creek.

The Williamsport *Sun* says: Lawyer A. F. Martin has begun an interesting law suit against the Fall Brook railway company. The distance between the station at Jersey Shore and the Junction station is seven-tenths of a mile, and the Fall Brook people have always charged five cents fare for this distance. Mr. Martin claims that this is illegal and a few days ago, because he would not pay more than three cents or allow the conductor to take three miles from his mileage book, the train was stopped and he was put off. On these grounds he has brought suit and the courts will now determine the matter.

The Nittany Valley Road.

The citizens of Nittany valley are greatly pleased over the fact that the building of the Central Pennsylvania railroad through their valley is an assured thing. The line will enter this county at Washington Furnace and follow the course of the classic Fishing creek, crossing the stream nine or ten times, thus requiring nine or ten iron bridges. The road will be one of great convenience and benefit to the thrifty farmers of the valley. The passenger traffic will be considerable but the main benefit to be derived from the road will be the developing of the abundant mineral resources of the section through which it passes.

Death at Pleasant Gap.

On Saturday Mrs. Amos Gill died at her home at Pleasant Gap, after a short illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning. In driving from the house to the cemetery a team of horses took fright and dashed into the rear of a buggy occupied by Mr. Harvey Baird, wife and boy, wrecking the buggy and throwing the occupants out, breaking Mrs. Baird's arm, and seriously injuring the others. The run off created no little excitement.

Hard Rains.

The weather the past week has not been very pleasant, owing to the rains which we have had, and the sudden drop in the temperature. An overcoat is not an inconvenience and it can be worn quite comfortably, while coal fires are a necessity to keep from freezing. Those who have hauled out the coal stove thinking all cold weather was past are catching it and they now wish they had not been so hasty.

Threw a Hatchet.

On Tuesday at DuBois Gilbert Walls, becoming incensed at the remarks of a crowd of boys for keeping their ball with which they had been playing and which was thrown into his lot, threw a hatchet at the boys, which struck a three year old girl named Mary Canae. A gash in the head an inch and a half long and the skull bone fractured was the result of the blow. Walls was arrested.

The Oldest Editor in the State.

S. B. G. Kinslow, of the Clinton *Republican*, of Lock Haven, Pa., is seventy-three years old, and claims to be the oldest editor in continuous service in the state, having been in harness since 1838.

A Good Price.

Potatoes were retailing in the Lock Haven market last week at 80 cents to $1 per bushel. In the county here, dealers are paying 60 to 65 cents, which is a good price indeed.

Travel Not So Great.

Travel to the World's Fair has not been as great as expected thus far. Wait until Centre county turns out—then Chicago will be painted red.

Slowly Mending.

George Moyer, of Coburn, who had been on the sick list for several weeks, is mending up somewhat again.

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

Thought Her Husband Was a Bear.

A Mrs. Keeler, while carrying a sack of flour from Kettle Creek, Indiana county, met a bear. She dropped the flour and ran half a mile, when she discovered what she thought was another bear coming towards her. She stopped in the road and filled the woods with shrieks that were heard plainly at Kettle Creek. But this bear was her husband, and before she recovered herself sufficiently to recognize the fact she struck him a blow with her fist between the eyes that knocked him flat in the road, and promptly fainted.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Fast Running.

The New York Central railroad built an engine, No. 999, at its shops, which on its trial trip, the other day, ran a mile in 32 seconds, or at the rate of 112½ miles per hour. That's going pretty fast, and now some rival road will try to build an engine that will beat the above record. The 999 has been taken to the World's Fair.

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Died.

Near Middleburg, on the 21st of April, Mrs. Elizabeth Rearich, aged 74 years, 10 months and 26 days.

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.

Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Garmans.